



THE CULTIVATOR.

THIRD

To Improve the Soil and the Mind.

SERIES.

VOL. I.

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No. XII.

The Cultivator for 1854.

THIS well known Standard Agricultural Journal commences a new volume (the 2d of the Third Series) with the January number for 1854, at FIFTY CENTS a year, making it the cheapest as well as the best work of the kind now published. To Clubs of eight or more, it is furnished at 37½ cents per copy.

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

For the Farm, the Garden, and the Fireside.

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LUTHER TUCKER,

Publisher of Cult. and Co. Gent.

Albany, N. Y., Dec., 1853.

✍ Editors with whom we exchange, will confer a favor, by copying the above.

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In presenting to you the last number of the first volume of the third series of THE CULTIVATOR, we do not hesitate,—believing as we do that the reader will be more benefited than the publisher, to appeal to each and all of our readers, to aid us in the good work in which we are engaged, by renewing and increasing their efforts to extend the circulation of THE CULTIVATOR for 1854.

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The Agricultural Fairs of the Season.

A HISTORY of the rise and progress, and the results which have already grown out of the Agricultural Societies of this country would form a most interesting and instructive article—one quite too long for the columns of this journal. They have, however, had their origin in the minds of those who have seen that combined and concentrated action and generous emulation, were necessary to rapid agricultural improvement; and struggling against general apathy and the difficulties peculiar to their several localities, have risen to a degree of prominence which may safely be taken as the measure of success in farming and the criterion of agricultural spirit in the sections where they exist. They have been instrumental in developing to an unprecedented degree the resources of our soil and of stimulating our farmers to increased effort in making their lands more productive and their business more remunerative. They have brought to their immediate attention new and improved facilities for lessening hand labor, and shown more clearly than any argument that enterprise and skill, coupled with untiring industry, are as necessary to the successful prosecution of farming as to any other employment. They have brought farmers into direct communication with each other, and have been the means of forming and cultivating a friendly feeling and a reliance upon themselves, which are a surety for further advancement. By means of their published transactions, they have stocked the land with an agricultural literature, and made others participants in the benefits which they have secured to themselves.

Fairs have already transpired, the present season, in the States of New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Missouri, and with the single exception of that in this State, which, from the out-of-the-way place where it was held and the unfavorable weather, fell off both in the quality and extent of the exhibition and in its receipts, have given evidence of greatly increased interest on the part of farmers, and a healthy permanent organization.

The County Agricultural Societies have been no less prosperous, and in some instances have rivalled the State shows in the excellence and variety of their exhibitions. We have been gratified at the multiplication of these societies, for we believe them to be productive of a great amount of good. Based upon the same general principles as State Societies, they come nearer home, and are less in danger of becoming monopolies, or being stereotyped in their policy and action. The publication of the premiums to be awarded, the reports of the fairs, and the processes of farm management in the county papers, and in the transactions issued by most of these societies, arrests the attention of almost every farmer, and makes ignorance as to the beneficial effects of these organizations without excuse.

We have also observed that Town Societies have been increasing, and we note this as a most encouraging

fact. The town society is direct proof that a considerable number of farmers are awake to their own improvement, and are desirous to incite each other to systematic effort and assist each other in arriving at a higher degree of farm culture. If your neighbor is making experiments, you will be more likely to derive advantage from them than if you read of some one a thousand miles away who has been doing the same. A very important feature of the town society, is that it promotes individual research and involves individual responsibility. To sustain one properly, each member must have a specific part to perform. He must do something to add to his own knowledge and aid in the enlightenment of his associates. The society is a continual spur to his efforts, and prevents him from settling down in the prevalent notion that "every man for himself" is the best motto for one who would make his business profitable. The frequent meetings of these societies for the discussion of agricultural topics, the comparing of experience, and the forming of plans for future experiment, are calculated to bring about beneficial results. They aid materially in developing the talent for expressing one's thoughts—a talent which our farmers have too long hid away in a napkin; and were they sustained in every town, the remark that farmers have no literary character, no position in public matters, no standing in society, would soon become obsolete.

There is no danger that town societies will detract from the interest of county organizations, or that prosperous county societies will make the State societies a secondary matter. On the contrary, these *will mutually* prepare the way for, and build up each other. The efficient member of the town society is better prepared by his drilling in the home club for properly directing the more extensive interests of the county society, and the various counties can join their combined experience to infuse new life into the agricultural body politic of the State. Thus mutually contributing to each other's prosperity, all will be gradually elevated in character.

In contemplating the success which has already attended these organizations, we must not lose sight of the idea that agricultural societies are yet in their infancy, and that they are still to be improved and made more useful. It is not the awarding of large sums of money in premiums, and making the Fairs a sort of farmers' jubilee, that is to render our farmers wiser and promote the interests of sound, scientific agriculture. It is something back of the outside show which determines the actual improvement made, namely, the progress in intelligence of the great mass of our agricultural population.

Let those who are concerned in the management of these societies see to it that new features are introduced from time to time, that new incentives to effort are placed before the farmer, that the standard of excellence is raised every year, and Agricultural Societies and Agricultural Fairs will continue to be, as they have been, most efficient aids in making the tilling of the soil the most honorable and profitable of all pursuits.

National Exhibition of Horses.

Springfield (Mass.) was for the week of the exhibition, the great center of attraction for all admirers of fine horses. Distinguished public men from all parts of the country, scores of editors, breeders and owners of the best stock in the land, and a large concourse of visitors have been in attendance through all the days of the show. We doubt whether any other exhibition will arouse popular excitement to such a pitch or hold it so long, as a display of horses. People seem never to tire of watching the motion of a high-spirited animal, and with an increase of speed they gather enthusiasm.—Whatever may have been the first impressions of a National Exhibition, there is now but one opinion expressed—namely that it has been successful and highly gratifying.

We published in our weekly journal, a full history of the exhibition, from which we give the following extracts, all for which we can make room in this paper.

With this brief history of the movement, we turn to notice the arrangement of the grounds, and the perfect system and regularity which was maintained through the whole exhibition. A lot of twenty-two acres of fine level sward, situated near the Armory, was fenced in, and furnished on two of its sides with close stalls for horses, numbering more than three hundred. On the west side were arranged tiers of elevated seats capable of accommodating 4,000 spectators. Fronting the seats was the Judges' stand, and between the seats and the stand, a track fifty feet wide and a half mile in circuit was prepared. Each animal entered was designated by a card, stating the number of the entry, the name of the animal, his age, height, weight, breed, where raised, and a blank for the owner's name. Punctual to the moment appointed, horses belonging to each separate class were called to the front of the Judges' stand, and, as the numbers were announced, each animal was driven slowly in review past the stand, and then returned to its place. After this review, all were removed to a portion of the field to be more particularly examined by the Judges. We mention this as an excellent mode of conducting similar exhibitions, and also to pay the Managers the deserved compliment of carrying out their published regulations to the letter—a very unusual thing.

One marked feature of the Exhibition was the grand entry in procession of all the horses on Friday morning. The sun shone brightly, with all the mildness of an Indian summer, and the temperature was that equable mean which pleases every one. We have never seen a more pleasing spectacle than the seats crowded as they were with ladies, all alike beautiful in the distance, and all animated with the enthusiasm of the occasion. The center of the grounds, within the ring, was thronged with horses and carriages, while the course was completely surrounded with the multitude waiting in breathless expectation for the signal. It is given, and the chaos of horses within the track gradually form in order. Stallions, stately and dignified, conscious of the imposing occasion, move slowly on in their pride and

strength—others tread gracefully, keeping time with the enlivening music—others, anxious to see and be seen, eye the crowd on either side and yield with contemptuous disdain to the control of the rein—matched horses, jealous of each others' beauty, seem scarcely to touch the ground—ponies come modestly along in the rear; now all are moving faster—black horses and white, bay and gray, brown and roan, chestnut and cream, are flitting past in rapid and still more rapid succession, constituting a living panorama, unique and beautiful.

We have not time or space to speak of the particular merits of many of the horses on exhibition. The total number of entries was 375. The show of "thorough breds" was small, only six entries being made in the class, and did not attract so much attention as that in the other classes. Of stallions over seven years, there were *fifty-six*; between four and seven, *thirty-three*; three years old, *seventeen*; two years old, *eight*; one year old, *seven*; geldings, one hundred and nine; matched horses, *thirty-three*; fancy matched, *sixteen*; breeding mares, *fifty-two*; breeding mares with foal at side, *nine*; farm horses, seven; ponies, eighteen.

Among the first class of stallions, "Cassius M. Clay" was a favorite and received the first premium, but, to our fancy, his speed is about the only quality that commends him to breeders. Both he and his colts lack that substance and power of endurance which are as necessary in a fast horse as any other. F. A. Wier of Walpole, N. H., exhibited a chestnut Morgan horse of great beauty and fine action, seven years old, weighing 1,113 pounds, sired by Green Mountain Morgan, dam by Morgan Cock of the Rock. A. R. Mathes of Roxbury, Mass., exhibited a very showy and beautiful animal, named "Black Prince," by a Morgan horse out of an English mare. "Rush Messenger," one eighth Messenger, weighing over 1,300 pounds, shown by Hiram Reed, Augusta, Me., was one of the most valuable stallions on the grounds. B. G. Putnam of Orange, Mass., showed a solid, well made horse, named "Young Morgan," sired by Green Mountain Morgan, 15 hands high, weighing 1,150 pounds, color dapple gray.

Among the stallions from 4 to 7 years, were some very superior animals. The horse, "Paul Clifford," owned by F. M. Wilcox, Shoreham, Vt., to which the first premium was awarded in his class, is one of the best specimens of the Black Hawk family of Morgans we have ever seen. He is larger than most of the breed, weighing 1,100 pounds, and combines great muscle and bottom with fine proportions and high spirit.

A horse, named "Flying Morgan," owned by Chamberlain & Gibbs of Petersham, Mass., comes quite up to our ideal of a perfectly symmetrical animal. His height is 15 hands, weight 1,050 pounds, color bright bay, and his action splendid. His sire was Morgan Emperor, got by Bulrush Morgan.

"Flying Cloud," owned by T. T. Jackson, Flushing, L. I., is a six year old Black Hawk, of great merit and promise, and will yet be heard from on the turf.

"North Star," a four year old, by Green Mountain

Morgan out of a Hamiltonian mare, owned by O. Richardson of Cummington, Mass., is worthy of note.

Of all the fine breeding mares, we have only space to mention, the Black Hawk mare "Jenny Lind," dark bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,200 pounds, owned by Charels W. Sherman of Vergennes, Vt. She is as perfect an animal as we ever set eyes on.

The show of geldings was very large and attractive. We cannot forbear mentioning an 8 year old chestnut of the Morgan breed, owned by Edmund Boynton of Boston. His weight is 1,000 pounds, and his style and form are most elegant.

The matched horses were not very numerous or as superior as those shown in other classes. As fine spans are frequently shown at our State and County Fairs as any on exhibition.

In looking over the list of entries we are surprised to find that so large a proportion of all the best horses are animals of the Morgan family. The pedigrees in many cases cannot be accurately traced to any of the direct descendants of the original Morgans, but the marks of the blood are not to be mistaken. Among the stallions of all ages, there were some 70 of the Morgan family of which 20 were descendants of Black Hawk. The proportion of breeding mares and geldings is nearly the same. It is only repeating the popular verdict to say that the Morgans and Black Hawks bore off the palm at the National Exhibition, the only fault found with them, being their deficiency in size.

We must not pass over the social and intellectual features of this great gathering. Thursday evening the tasteful mansion of GEORGE M. ATWATER was generously thrown open to strangers from abroad. Among the guests were GOV. SEYMOUR and CHANCELLOR WALWORTH of New-York, HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE and HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER of Mass., and many other distinguished public men. The agricultural and secular press was largely represented, and several of the clergy gave the sanction of their presence to the occasion. The politeness of Mr. Atwater and the sumptuous entertainment made the evening pass off to universal satisfaction.

Friday afternoon, the grand agricultural banquet took place. The repast was laid in a mammoth tent, the tables appeared neat, tasteful, and, what is more, they were loaded with substantial food in great abundance, while pears and grapes of choice varieties crowned the feast. Plates were laid for 1,773 guests, and, were nearly all in requisition. A platform was elevated for the Officers, Judges and Invited Guests, and decorated in the rear with National flags, while the tables were ornamented with bouquets and baskets of choice fruit. HON. M. P. WILDER presided, and when the clatter of knives, forks and plates had ceased, he made a brief congratulatory speech, commenting upon the success and favorable omens of the occasion, the docility, beauty and usefulness of the horse, add tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the residents of Springfield.

GOV. SEYMOUR, of New-York, HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Mass., Ex-Gov. FLOYD and HON. JOHN M.

BOTTS, of Va., MR. CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMBE, of Del., Ex-Gov. COLBY, of N. H., Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Boston, Mr. BIGELOW, of the N. Y. Evening Post, Dr. HOLMES, of the Maine Farmer, and Mayor RICE, of Springfield, made appropriate speeches in response to sentiments, a particular notice of which our limited space compels us to exclude.

At the close of the speaking the Premiums awarded were read, and thus closed the First National Exhibition of Horses. The Premium animals were shown on Saturday, and a public auction sale took place. The bidding was not spirited, and no very high prices were obtained. The entire receipts for tickets sold and entry fees amount to nearly \$10,000, and will more than cover the expenses.

The entire award of Premiums we give below.

THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

Judges.—Col. T. P. ANDREWS, U. S. A.; JOSEPH H. BILLINGS, Mass.; G. A. AUSTIN, Vt.; J. H. GODWIN, New-York.

Stallions.

First and only premium of \$100 to "Bob Logic," owned by J. H. Hutchins, Montreal, Canada.

Brood Mares.

1. To "Lady Digby," owned by Jas. Turner, Boston, \$100
2. To "Lady Sussex," owned by Dr. J. G. Bunting, Lewis Co., N. Y., 50
3. To "Jenny Lind," owned by A. L. Bingham, Cornwall, Vt., 25

STALLIONS OF 7 YEARS AND OLDER.

Judges.—Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, Va.; Maj. JAMES HAMELL, Penn.; Col. THOMAS ADAMS, Mass.

1. To "Cassius M. Clay," owned by J. H. Godwin, New-York, \$200
2. To Morrell horse owned by F. Morrell, Danville, Vt., 100
3. To "Rush Messenger," owned by Hiram Reed, Augusta, Me., 50
4. To "Black Morgan," owned by Francis Twitchell, Jr., Petersham, Mass., 25

Gratuities of \$10 each were awarded as follows:—

To "Ashuelot Morgan," owned by Taft & Bowen, Richmond, N. H.; "Rattler," owned by James Brigart, Kingsbury, N. Y.; "John Anderson," owned by C. P. Currie, N. Y.; "Oscar," owned by Wm. M. Olcott, Michigan; "Deerfield Morgan," owned by F. A. Wier, Walpole, N. H.; "Lone Star," owned by H. Ball, N. Y.; "Chesterfield Morgan," owned by E. B. Cavender, Keene, N. H.; "Bay Kentucky Hunter," owned by H. A. Longley, Belchertown; "Bay State Morgan," owned by John Chapin, Greenfield; "Flying Morgan," owned by R. M. Adams, Burlington, Vt.

STALLIONS OF 4 TO 7 YEARS.

Judges.—MOSES NEWELL, Mass.; JAS. M. WAYNE, Ga.; BENJ. THURSTON, Mass.; WARREN DELANO, Jr., N. Y.; JAMES DEWOLF PERRY, R. I.

1. To "Paul Clifford," owned by Hudson & Wilcox, Vt., \$100
2. To "Flying Morgan," owned by John Chamberlain and Hiram Gibbs, Mass., 50
3. To "Young Black Hawk," owned by S. Hooper, Ms., 25

A gratuity of \$15 to "Flying Cloud," owned by Timothy T. Jackson, Flushing, L. I.

A gratuity of \$10 to "Canadian Leopard," owned by Ira Griffin, Mass.

A gratuity of \$10 to "Raven," owned by Robbins Battell, Norwalk, Ct.

Diplomas to "North Star," "Flying Cloud," "Raven," "Cub," "Black Hawk," "Young Eclipse," and "Black Hawk."

COLTS.

Judges.—Dr. E. HOLMES, Me.; SHELDON P. LEAVITT, N. Y.; GEO. D. WHEELER, N. Y.; J. W. PROCTOR, Mass.

Stallions of three years old.

1. John R. Briggs, Springfield, \$50
2. Levi Coe, Middletown, Ct., 25
3. Barnes Davis, Vernon, N. Y., 20

A discretionary premium to Edson A. Burchard, Shoreham, Vt.

A diploma to E. C. Brooks, Lawrence, N. H.

For best Filly.—The premium of \$25 to Edmund Bush, Sheffield, Mass.

Stallions of two years old.

1. Isaac Crispell, Hurley, N. Y.,\$25
 2. Mala Cowles, Belcherdown, Mass., 20
- A diploma to Solomon West, East Brookfield, Mass. Also to Geo. A. Ham, Hartford, Ct., for two year old gelding.
- A diploma for best Filly of two years to John H. Coffing, Great Barrington, Mass. The premium for best filly of two years was not awarded, there being only this single entry.

Stallions of one year old.

1. T. T. Jackson, Flushing, L. I.,\$25
 2. Nelson Richards, Pantou, Vt., 20
- Diploma to Capt. W. A. Newman, U. S. A., Vergennes, Vt.

MATCHED HORSES.

Judges.—CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB, Del.; EDWARD HARRIS, N. J.; J. D. WESTON, D. C.; HORATIO SERGEANT, Mass.; JOSEPH WARREN, N. Y.

1. Lewis Gale, Barre, Vt.,\$100
 2. L. B. Chapman, Windsor Locks, Ct., 50
 3. M. H. Griffin, Middletown, Ct., 25
 4. S. C. Hall, Manchester, N. H., 20
 5. T. J. Shepard, Springfield, Mass., 20
- Diplomas to L. A. Phillips, Providence, R. I.; Nathan Bussey, Columbia Co., N. Y.; J. H. Tattle, Ct.; Lathrop & Shepard, Mass.; David P. Foot, Ct.; Genery Twitchell, Boston.

FANCY MATCHED HORSES.

Judges.—Ex-Gov. ANTHONY COLBY, New-Hampshire; Dr. MEADE, R. I.; HENRY FULLER, Mass.; CHARLES H. CHILDS, Ga.; GEORGE J. PUMPELLY, N. Y.; BENJAMIN WHEELER, Mass.

1. D. Sanderson, Somerville, N. J.,\$100
 2. Doty & Hubbard, Montpelier, Vt., 50
 3. Francis T. Cordis, Longmeadow, Mass., 25
 4. James Reed, Palmer, Mass., 25
 5. Josiah Crosby, North Andover, Mass., 20
- Diploma to J. Wilcox, 2d, Meriden, Ct.

GELDINGS.

Judges.—WM. S. KING, Boston, Mass.; JOHN S. WALKER, New-Hampshire; J. S. F. HUDDLESTON, Mass.; ALBERT S. GALLUP, R. I.

1. To "Daniel Webster," owned by Ebenezer Flagg, Worcester, Mass.,\$100
2. (no name,) owned by A. F. Smith, Worcester, 50
3. To "Billy Grey," owned by Francis Twitchell, Framingham, Mass., 20
4. To "New-England," owned by Geo. R. Wesson, Worcester, Mass., 20

Diplomas to Dr. Bates, Worcester; Henry Adams, Lowell, Mass.; Jeremiah Sheldon, Burrillville, R. I.; S. H. Dumas, Concord, N. H.; William Beardsley, Albany, N. Y.; Geo. Thompson, Boston; John Goodrich, Springfield, Mass.; Wm. P. Peck, Albany; Warren Clifford, Worcester; J. B. Crosby, Boston; Charles Robinson, Fishkill Plains, N. Y.; Mr. Green of Amsterdam, N. Y. and Geo. Lowjoy, Lowell, Mass.

BREEDING MARES.

Judges.—B. Y. FRENCH, Mass.; W. H. LADD, Ohio; M. GOWDY, N. Y.; W. PYNCHON, Mass.; THOMAS MOTLEY, Jr., Mass.

1. Charles W. Sherman, Vergennes, Vt.,\$100
 2. J. T. DeWolf, Bristol, R. I., 50
 3. George A. Kibbe, Springfield, Mass., 25
 4. Amos Felch, Limerick, Me., 20
- Diplomas were awarded to Otis Learned, Oxford, Mass.; Francis Wilson, Hinesburgh; William Beardsley, Albany; Orrin How, Hardwick, Mass.; Stillman French, Keene, N. H.; Henry Alexander, Jr., Springfield; Philip Bacon, Simsbury, Ct.; Geo. M. Atwater, Springfield; Benjamin Pease, Warehouse-Point, Ct.; F. Stiles, Jr., Ciappville, Mass.

BREEDING MARES WITH FOAL BY THEIR SIDE.

1. E. P. Walton, Montpelier, Vt.,\$100
 2. Judson Nichols, Flushing, N. Y., 50
 3. Robert Pomeroy, Pittsfield, Mass., 20
- Diplomas were awarded to George Sweetland, Springfield, Mass.; B. W. Hamilton, West Hartford, Ct.; Robt. Tucker, Ware.

FARM OR DRAUGHT HORSES.

Judges.—Rev. Mr. SEWALL, Mass.; HENRY FULLER, Jr., Mass.; THOS. HANCOCK, N. J.; HENRY A. DYER, Ct.; GEORGE P. DELAPLAIN, Wis.

Pairs of Horses.

1. C. Fenda, Clifton Park, N. Y.,\$50
2. H. J. Chapin, Springfield, 25
3. E. Trask, Springfield, 20

Single Horses.

1. First premium (not awarded),\$25
2. E. & E. A. Rice, West Meriden, Ct., the only entry, .. 20

PAIRS OF PONIES.

Judges.—JOHN BARTOW, Ct.; C. W. BELLOW, Mass.; S. J. CAPEN, Mass.; HOMER FOOT, Mass.; E. DICKINSON, Mass.

1. J. L. Briggs, Springfield, Mass.,\$50
 2. Warren Daniels, Bellows Falls, Vt., 25
 3. John Moulton, Framingham, Mass., 20
- Diplomas were awarded to William Jay, Jr., N. Y., and L. V. H. Crosby, Springfield, Mass.

SINGLE PONIES.

1. P. T. Kirby, Half Moon, N. Y.,\$25
 2. James Bird, Hartford, Ct., 20
- Diplomas were awarded to James Reed, Palmer, Mass.; Dan'l P. Riley, Salem, Mass.; R. P. Brown, Palmer, Mass.; U. Bowen, Richmond, N. H.

Death of John Delafield.

It is our painful duty to record the death of JOHN DELAFIELD, of Oaklands, Seneca county, which melancholy event occurred suddenly at his residence, Saturday, Oct. 22. Thus another of the most active and efficient advocates of agricultural improvement has closed his labors and gone to his last resting-place. To his friends, Mr. DELAFIELD was known as an enthusiastic, whole-souled man, ever zealous in some good work. For many years he has been prominent in promoting the agricultural interests of the State.

Since the expiration of his term of Presidency of the State Agricultural Society, nearly two years ago, he has devoted himself to establishing an Agricultural College, which he believed to be an imperative want. He has lived to see his favorite project almost realized, as he assured us only a few days before his decease that its prospects were encouraging, and he hoped soon to see it in successful operation. The many who have known him will join us in deploring his loss as a public calamity, and in expressing a high appreciation of his excellence in both public and private capacity.

Experiment with Indian Corn.

EDITORS OF THE CULTIVATOR.—At the request of a number of my neighbors and friends, I transmit to you the result of an experiment made by myself the present season in raising corn.

At the time of gathering my crop of corn last fall, I procured a number of stalks, each having two ears upon it, which I reserved for seed last spring. On the 17th of May last, I planted two rows of corn, 20 rods long; the seed for which I took from the ears which grew nearest the root of the stalks preserved as above; I then planted two rows adjoining, the seed for which I took from the ears which grew the highest upon the stalks preserved last fall.

These four rows had equal care and attention during the season. The two planted from the corn which grew nearest the root, grew more rapidly and eared better than the other. The four rows were cut up Sept. 19th. I husked out ten hills from each two rows Oct. 8th, and for my own satisfaction weighed the corn, in the ear. The weight of the ears taken from the ten hills planted from corn growing nearest the root, was 17½ pounds, while the weight of the ears which grew on the other

ten hills was 9½ pounds. I am fully satisfied from the result of this experiment, that farmers should preserve, not the largest ears which grow on the stalk for seed, but those growing nearest the root of the stalk. JOHN BENNETT. *Bloomington, Sullivan Co., Oct. 15.*

Seneca County.

Ten years ago, and this county did not assemble a score of animals for exhibition! This year about 400 animals of full blood and high grades, were exhibited on a beautifully arranged fair ground in the busy manufacturing village of Waterloo.

This village, covering a wide area on both sides of the Seneca river, resounds with the hum of the woolen and cotton factories, the heavy blow of forge hammers, and the musical click-clack of grain mills. This village, rejoicing in its own prosperity, induced the lords of the soil to hold their annual festival within their corporate bounds, by the solid argument of \$650, contributed to the funds of the society. Thus reinforced *The Fair Grounds* were substantially inclosed by a high board fence, covering an area of six acres. The entrance gates,—business office, and ticket offices, were on the southern side, occupying the lowest portion of the grounds. Ascending a gentle slope directly in front of the main entrance, you reach the speakers' tent, elliptical in form, with seats rising in tiers to the top of the wall screen, affording comfort to 2,500 persons—the area was floored with planed and jointed boards. The speakers' platform was wide and large enough to give luxurious seats to all the officers and the executive board; chandeliers, and lamps pendent from the huge tent poles and temporary frames, indicated a prolonged visit to this fairy palace. Near to this spacious tent was the Santa Claus, or Saint Nicholas tent of the society; furnishing a steady stream of viands, for the thousands whose appetites seemed to grow with the very food it fed on; pure water was the beverage which, by unanimous consent, alone stimulated the pleasures of the week. Beyond these tents were large inclosures of cattle, sleek, fat and inviting. We understand that 30 head of noble beasts were sent in by a farmer Judge of Seneca Falls; five noble yoke of sturdy oxen, the property of a Seneca farmer, produced irresistible influences upon the pockets of eastern visitors. A prominent farmer of Cayuga, carried off in triumph four remarkable animals of the short horn breed, raised by Mr. Bacon, one of the earliest friends of that class of animals, and whose public spirit led him to the importation of the best stock from England in 1834. The President of the society had very fine stock on the ground. He was proof against temptation, intending, as is said, to give the new agricultural college, the benefit of his choicest stock. Sheep and swine in large numbers were found arranged along the entire northern and western fences of the inclosure; and along the southern fence was a display of the feathered tribe, far exceeding in beauty of plumage and of arrangements for their protection, any thing seen at the State fairs. The horse and cattle rings occupied areas

of 200 feet diameter, affording space for a display of horses of all ages and characters, such as is rarely seen. Thousands of eager spectators, amateurs and purchasers thronged the horse ring for two days; so great was the number exhibited.

The Mechanics' tent was not as full as might have been expected in this County. The Floral tent, and Household products, made ample amends for the deficiency of Mechanics—extraordinary needle-work, in a variety of styles, evinced the handy-work of Seneca's fair daughters,—so also did the butter and cheese, while Horticultural products proved that these fairs have done more than any other means to awaken farmers to improvement, and the laudable desire to excel. Many new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables, ornamented the long ranges of tables, presenting new elements for rivalry. A long list of articles under the head of discretionary objects, or articles, contained matter for consideration and thought.

A reference to the list of awards can alone present them duly to the public eye. They were far too numerous for this rapid notice. It was supposed that 4,000 persons were on the grounds during the first day. And on the second day, we heard the number estimated from 6,000 to 10,000. The society's immense tent was crowded by seven o'clock, p. m. The President, with his lady and party, appeared on the floor a few minutes after seven, and a collection of happier persons never was before assembled; the dancing opened with fifty sets of cotillions—a full band gave life to the scene, and sustained the nimble spirit of mirth, till the morning opened her golden gates, and the busy day claimed the attendance of all her industrious sons,—and made even "a July's day appear as short as December's." Nearly twenty-five hundred persons were thus made happy and joyous by the *Harvest Home*.

On the last day, multitudes gathered on the farm of the Rev. Mr. LANE to witness the plowing match. Thirteen plows started for the prizes—many of which were doubly won, by excellent work.

At one o'clock of this day the large tent began to fill; every seat was occupied before two o'clock, when the President, Mr. DELAFIELD, called the Society to order. A beautiful extempore prayer, filled with praise and thanksgiving, was offered by the Reverend pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Waterloo; at the close of which, Mr. DELAFIELD stated that "Colonel B. P. JOHNSON had not yet arrived, from whose lips all present would have gathered wisdom, and from whose experience all would have derived improvement in their agricultural systems and practice." Mr. DELAFIELD apprehended that some accident, or unavoidable event had interfered with Col. JOHNSON's intentions and the farmers' hopes. He then proposed reading the reports and awards of the Judges, which occupied the Society the remainder of the day. The President made appropriate remarks and adjourned the meeting after three days of festivity, free from every appearance of error—days entitled to the top of admiration, and worth what's dearest to the world. *

Glass Water Pipes.

We make the following extract from a private letter from a subscriber in Otsego county. Glass pipes for conveying water, were made in this city as an experiment, some years since, and we understood at the time that some of them were laid for Union College, Schenectady. We should be glad to hear how they answered the purpose.

"While writing, allow me to call your attention again to the subject of 'glass pipes' for house purposes. It has for some time seemed to me rather strange that none of our manufacturers have turned their attention to the making of an article so beautiful for the purpose and so durable in its nature. Surely a glass pipe of half or one inch bore, and of, say 18 inches in length, with taper and socket ends, to make tight joints, could be made for a price so reasonable as in time to supersede the use of metal ones. They could be laid in cement and would last for ages, and always free from corrosion. Please stir up the glass men once more."

Quackery in Agriculture.

We have received a copy of an address delivered at the late Fair of the Mercer Co. (Pa.) Agricultural Society, by JAMES GOWEN, Esq., of Mount Airy. Mr. G. has been long and extensively known as an intelligent farmer and as an enthusiastic and zealous friend of agricultural improvement; and his address is what might be expected from such a source—sound, practical and pointed. Among other things, he is very severe upon the "self-styled Professors of Scientific Agriculture"—men "who will presumptuously overwhelm you with strange terms of agricultural chemistry, taken from Liebig and Johnston, of which they know not the import themselves." That his censures are, in the main, just, we do not doubt, for there has been, as Mr. G. says: "Too much of this plating and gilding, of late. Men who never tilled a piece of land, planted a tree, raised or exhibited an animal in all their lives, are now, by false coloring and idle pretension, transformed into Tulls and Loudons—leaders at Agricultural Clubs and Societies, where their twattle and professions pass frequently for sense and experience, with those that know no better. Some of these are ever displaying their operations over a vast and boundless field; while others of them are busy at cutting out work in the Moon or in the 'Isle of Sky.' To use an old 'salt' or sailor's expression descriptive of a fresh water sailor, 'they are always found in everybody's mess but in nobody's 'watch.' The end of all this will be, if not timely checked, that the true Disciples of Improvement will become lukewarm when they see the position assumed by mere professors and pretenders."

BENEFIT OF MULCHING.—C. SMITH of East Hamburgh, Erie Co., N. Y., writes, "I set 700 apple and pear trees here a year ago last spring, and although the season was awfully dry, *I did not lose one tree*, because I mulched them—so far from it, they have made a fine growth."

Salting Hay and Cattle.

To the Editor of the Country Gentleman:

SIR—I have been much interested in the remarks of your correspondents upon the subject of salting hay, and of salting stock in the winter; and am pleased to observe that the better opinion as to the salting of hay is against the practice. Upon my farm it has never obtained, and perhaps the following circumstance may have conduced to the course.

In an early day in this County, and that was not many years since, a landed proprietor, who was engaged in supplying the Quebec market with masts, and of course had many ox teams in his business, sold a farm to a shrewd and not over scrupulous person, who was to pay for the same in well salted, and cured hay, at twenty dollars per ton. As salt was very much cheaper than hay at such a price, the consequence was, that a small bundle of hay would weigh the ton, and no question could arise as to its being "well salted." A further consequence was, that every animal in these immense teams soon had a sore mouth, scoured, became weak and reduced to a pack of scurvy bound bones.—Great complaint was made by the poor beasts, but their ignorant drivers could not discover the cause. The next winter the same thing was repeated *until the farm was paid for*, when the poor oxen began to rejoice once more with sleek hides, that they might eat no more salt than they desired.

With regard to the salting of cattle in winter, the practice upon my farm, where a hundred head or more are usually wintered, is this: the cattle are mostly stabled—having good boxes from which to eat—the stalks and coarse fodder cut—not fed so closely as to eat every thing—the boxes are cleared of orts daily and fed to colts and such few cattle as may be out, two or three mornings in the week. After they have been picked over, the remains are raked and gathered into numerous small heaps upon the clean snow, in several yards, about ten o'clock of the day, and wet with good fresh brine. The cattle in the stalls having had their roots, are let out, and these little heaps of orts are not long in disappearing. The remains, if any, are of "no particular harm" to the manure heap. In this way, cattle not being fed for beef upon turnips will obtain all the salt they require; but, if fed upon turnips for the shambles, they will require salt by them constantly. Beef made by turnip feeding tastes strongly of the root unless salt be used unsparingly; a gill may be thrown upon the roots for an ox, daily, without harm, and even then, it is safer to feed the meal of coarse grain a month before marketing.

Respectfully yours, H. G. FOOTE.
Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1853.

RARE CASE.—At the late fair of the Rutland (Vt.) County Agricultural Society, a yearling heifer of large size, was exhibited by Mr. N. H. WINCHELL of Poultney, which attracted much attention from the fact that she has given four quarts of milk per day for two months past, although she has *never had a calf*.

Value of Ashes, Lime, &c., to the Farmer.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Though a lecturer upon scientific and practical agriculture, I have never been much in the habit of reading agricultural papers or of writing for them. But, in looking over some of the old numbers of the Cultivator, I find several questions, propounded by different individuals, relative to the use of lime, plaster, phosphate, and superphosphate. One inquires which is the cheaper, ashes at fourteen cents a bushel, or superphosphate at six cents a pound, to apply to oat stubble for wheat. Another asks the best time and mode of applying lime, plaster, and ashes. Another, whether they should be used separate or may be mixed.

I do not know but that all these questions have been answered correctly by abler men than myself, and also to the satisfaction of the inquirers; but whether they have or not, I would like to give mine opinion in the matter. And if my philosophy is not right, it may be reviewed and corrected, if worthy of notice. I propose then that ashes at twenty-five cents a bushel are cheaper than phosphate at six cents a pound. Several salts are necessary for a full growth and maturity of a wheat crop. In using the superphosphate of lime, the farmer uses but *one* of the salts necessary for the perfection of a wheat crop. But, in the use of ashes, the farmer applies to his land, besides the several salts of potash, more or less of several other salts, no less valuable, according to the kind of timber from which the ashes were produced. Ashes from the beech contain nearly twenty per cent. of the salts of phosphoric acid. According to the analysis of De Saussure, one hundred pounds of ashes would be sufficient for the production of 3,820 pounds of straw. But, besides the other salts of potash, the ashes either furnish, ready prepared or produce after being put upon the land, a good supply of the silicate of potash, a salt as necessary as any other salts of potash, or even as any salt of phosphoric acid. But the ashes, besides furnishing several important salts, may perform another office in the economy of agriculture, no less important. In the preparation of compost, they may be used as a solvent, to convert into important manures many other things, useless without being dissolved. And this too without destroying any of their efficacy as salts.

Ashes then should never be used alone, but always in making compost, if they can be had. But, if every farmer knew the full value of ashes, there would be none to be bought. Every farmer would use his own. But the farmer has another resource. Bones are worth to him six cents a pound. All the bones then that can be collected should be dissolved and thoroughly mixed with the general compost, that every part of the field may receive an equal share. But ashes serve other purposes still important. They give compactness to light sandy soils, and render heavy clay soils light and friable. They serve too to neutralize whatever superabundance of acids there may be in any soil. Farmers are beginning to feel more and more, that they must do something to enrich their farms. This is right. But

in the prosecution of their inquiries, they commit one great error. Instead of waking up their own resources, they are turning their attention away to the Lobos Islands and to the factories of superphosphates for assistance.

Now, the error lies in going from home for assistance. For not one in ten thousand of the farmers of our country will ever go beyond his own farm for any means to enrich it. Let the inquiry of every farmer then be, how can I, within and of myself, and on my own farm, enrich my farm? That is the question, Mr. Editor. Yours, most respectfully, J. L. EDGERTON.
Georgia, Va., Oct. 27, 1853.

Interesting Experiments with Manures.

An experiment on raising Indian Corn, by the use of various manures, in the year 1853, by H. H. EASTMAN, Marshall, Oneida Co., N. Y.

MANURES.			Weight produced in the ear
Kind used.	How applied.	Quantity used.	
No manure,			lbs. oz.
Compost,*	In hill,	Half shovel full,	12.08
do	Top of hill,	do	21.08
Lime,	In hill, †	Table spoon full,	11.12
do	Top hill,	do	16.08
Gypsum,	In hill,	do	18.00
do	Top hill,	do	18.08
Ashes,	In hill,	do	18.00
do	Top hill,	do	17.08
Equal p'ts lime, gypsum, ashes,	In hill,	do	19.00
do	Top hill,	do	17.00
Guano,	In hill, ‡	do	19.08
do	Top hill,	do	22.04
Super-phosphate of lime,	In hill,	Two thirds of a table spoon full,	21.04
do	Top hill,	do	17.08
Poudrette,	In hill,	Large table sp'n full,	18.12
do	Top hill,	do	17.00
<i>Experiment in another part of the field—soil about the same.</i>			
No manure,			34.00
Guano,	In hill, †	Table spoon full,	27.00
No manure,			34.00
Super-phosphate of lime,	In hill,	Table spoon full,	46.00
Poudrette,	In hill,	Large table sp'n full,	40.00

REMARKS.—*The "compost" used was composed of muck and barn yard manure in equal parts, well rotted, and mixed with half a bushel of gypsum to each load.

†The row on which the lime was applied in the hill presented a sickly growth for the first few weeks.

‡In the rows where the guano was applied in the hill, about one third of the seed was killed by it. The ears on the row were large and heavy. Where the guano was applied on the hill, the seed all came up.

The rows in the first experiment, consisted of twenty-five hills each; in the second, forty-six hills each. Planted 12th of May, on greensward, plowed eight inches deep. Soil of a calcareous nature. Cultivation as nearly alike as possible. Harvested from the hill, 15th October, and weighed when harvested. The result shows—

1. That barn-yard manure, composted with muck and gypsum, and applied in the hill, is the most valuable manure.

2. That lime, on a calcareous soil, produces no good effect.

3. That guano, in its unadulterated state, is too powerful to be used in the hill in contact with the seed; but on top of the hill is a valuable manure. 1 applied

guano in the hill on beans and potatoes, and the effect was the same—to kill the seed.

4. That superphosphate of lime, applied in the hill, is a powerful fertilizer, and abundantly remunerating to the cultivator of Indian corn. H. H. EASTMAN.

Experiment in Suckering Corn.

MESSEURS. EDITORS—In reply to the “inquiries and suggestions” of Mr. YEOMANS, “upon stripping suckers from corn,” you state that you know of no accurate experiments on the subject. I propose to furnish one approximating somewhat to the plan you suggest.

Space was left in the middle of an acre of potatoes, for 100 hills of corn—ten hills each way. This was planted from the middle of an ear, five grains to each hill, and of uniform depth. It came up evenly, and grew without molestation until about six or eight inches high, when small suckers began to spring up from about the base of the main stalks, which I proceeded to remove from alternate rows, not by “stripping,” as that might lacerate the main stalk and injure its growth, but by *cutting* close down. As often as they attempted to grow, through the season, I removed them in this way; and when the season of harvesting came I had 50 hills of clean, upright growth, and 50 of a bushy straggling appearance, having the suckers all on as they grew.

The former furnished large, well filled, and mostly sound ears, weighing 47½ lbs. The latter, more ears, but not as large or sound, weighing 47½ lbs.

I regret that the stalks were not weighed, but very well remember concluding that the increase in *good* corn was more than balanced by the greater amount of *stalks* when left to grow natural, and the *trouble* of cutting the suckers.

Gathering them for green fodder, must be a laborious task, and I would recommend as a substitute sowing a small patch to corn, in drills, near the house.—Suckers should be saved for fodder, and I prefer doing it at the usual time of *cutting up* corn. Those which get an early start will be tasseled out and some of them have ears on. (I have seen one with two sound ears and one small one on.)

As the hill is grasped with the hand, all the longer ones will be secured and severed with the main stalks; shorter ones fall by the way and should be gathered and placed inside the stout as it is being formed.

Now, as to the theory of Mr. SCRAM, that the tassel of the sucker supplies pollen to the ear on the main stalk while forming, I would say it strikes one as extremely plausible, and being one of that class that possesses little intelligence upon the subject, but desirous of acquiring more, I would inquire how it happens that a grain of corn planted remote from all others, though growing vigorously and throwing up suckers all about the original stalk, should produce only imperfect ears? I have often heard experienced farmers say it was an indication of a good crop to see corn throw out numerous suckers.

The experiments proposed, to ascertain facts upon this subject, admit of this objection. If suckers do supply pollen to growing ears, then pulling from *alternate rows* would leave suckers sufficient to accomplish what is claimed for them. GEO. W. COFFIN. *Amenia.*

Heavy Profits of Cleanliness.



ALTHOUGH but little sectarian in feeling, we have a high respect for most of the religious sects of the age; yet we think all of them might make a decided improvement in their creeds, by embodying another article requiring strict CLEANLINESS in all their communicants. We once knew an eminently pious lady, on whom this very subject was strongly enforced, with practical results, through a dream. She was not only an inveterate smoker, but suffered the fumes to operate as an antagonistic to cleanliness. She dreamed of her own death, and arrival at the gates of paradise; but the registering angel, to her astonishment and consternation, was unable to find her name. While just on the brink of despair, it was at last discovered, having been almost wholly obscured by a thick cloud of tobacco-smoke! This is a literal fact, and this lady afterwards became widely known for her interest in the cause of Christianity.

It may seem strange to some, that we place this quality in such distinct prominence. This is because its benefits, and the evils of its contrary vice, are so little felt. It is only a proof of the wide prevalence of the evil. In a moral point of view we have little to say, except the simple suggestion of the impossibility, almost, of becoming familiar with the rubbish and filth of an unswept house and unwashed linen, without becoming at the same time too little averse to the rubbish and dust of sluggish morality. For how can one be expected to attain the mental discipline required for moral purity, who is too lazy to preserve a cleanly person?

It is however, in an *economical* point of view, that our present remarks are chiefly intended. We have heard farmers dissuaded from cultivating neatness, as something unnecessary, and urged to devote all their time to such labor as will yield immediate profit. Instead of being embellished with shrubs and shade trees, their door-yards must be marked with the ruts of loaded carts; soap must be economized on wearing apparel, and scrub-brooms on the dairy and kitchen-floor. Now, we hope none of our readers will ever listen to such advice for a moment. We do not believe a word of it.—We have had occasion to visit, both privately and officially, many of the best farms in the country,—those which have proved pre-eminent for their heavy profits by good management,—and without a single exception, they were specimens of neatness throughout. The door-yards were not covered with chips, barrel-hoops, cast-off shoes, or puddles of dish-water; the barn-yard was not reeking with the fumes of manure heaps wasting through summer in the hot sun; nor were the fences lined with thistles, briars, and burdocks; but every part showed the complete control which was exercised by the touch of a master, not only in raising large crops, but in keeping out all intruders, whether animals, weeds, or refuse matter. The same energy which preserved a neat ornamental lawn, kept in motion the clock-work of an excellent management.

A celebrated sculptor, when reproached by a friend for having made no progress in his work, pointed to the statue, and said, "You mistake; I have not been idle; I have re-touched this part and polished that; I have softened this feature, and brought out that muscle; I have given expression to that lip, and more energy to this limb." "Well, well," said his friend, "these are but trifles." "True," replied the sculptor, "but trifles make *perfection*, and perfection is no trifle!" This is a truth for all time—for all circumstances—and eminently applicable to the occupation of farming, made up, as it is, of almost innumerable operations. Perfection in farming can never be reached while neatness and cleanliness are left out, and for many things they are perfectly indispensable. The manufacture of butter, for example, is conducted very much in the same manner every where; but what is the reason that full 20 per cent difference is made in some markets in the produce of contiguous dairies? Is it the breed of cattle that occasions the difference—or the food—or the soil? No—although these may have their influence, the great leading cause is the **PERFECT CLEANLINESS** which the skilful butter-maker maintains in every part of the operation—in all her vessels—in her milk room—in the cattle-yard—not even permitting the entrance of offensive odors. The cost of the labor expended annually in butter-making throughout the country can be only estimated by millions, one tenth at least of the whole value of which is lost by a want of this great requisite—enough, in the aggregate, to buy a thousand beautiful farms yearly. Is not this a pretty large "trifle?"

All animals thrive better when kept clean. A want of comfort is always a waste of flesh. Large amounts of food are yearly expended in restoring what is lost by the discomfort of uncleaned floors, unventilated stables, by uncurried cows and horses, by unlittered pig-styes; and continued losses are occurring by subjecting breeding-animals to offensive odors. We have no doubt that a thorough reform in farm-management in the single point of cleanliness, through all departments, would build an Erie Railroad or dig an enlarged Erie Canal, every year. As for the profits on the score of health, derived by farmers and their families, from personal ablutions, thorough cleanliness in all the preparations of food, and freedom from all miasms from kitchen puddles, foul cellars, and all kindred sources of polluted lung-food,—they cannot be measured by bank-notes and bullion, although the diseases thus occasioned often consume the last vestige of both.

POTATO ROT IN ENGLAND.—The North British Agriculturist states that at least three-fourths of this year's large potato crop in England had been destroyed by the rot by the 20th of September. That paper strongly recommends the same remedies that have been found of most avail by our best farmers here, namely, the removal of all dirt from the roots, so that they shall be perfectly clean—placing them in rather small masses—and securing a good ventilation of pure air among them.

Farmers' Clubs.

As the season when farmers have more leisure than at any other time of year is approaching, we wish to call attention to the importance of some organized system of improvement. There are abundant facilities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with the most successful modes of culture in practice, and all that is requisite is a sufficient degree of interest to call out the farmers, bring together their knowledge, and form a joint-stock company, with the sum total of each man's wisdom for a capital. Every farmer has had experience, and claims to have derived from it certain rules which guide him in his farming; and yet very few are governed by the same rules. A considerable proportion of farmers read more or less on agricultural subjects, and obtain in this way very much information, which may be made useful to their neighbors. The farmer who has not observed a single new fact or learned any thing worth communicating during the past year, must have been very negligent or extremely dull, and certainly needs such instruction as his more active brethren can give him. Those who know most about agriculture, are ready and waiting to learn more from the experience of the most humble laborer, and all may be alike benefited by making a common fund of all the available knowledge, from which each may draw as he has occasion.

There are many advantages to be derived from well conducted Farmers' Clubs. Among the more important, we mention the following. They serve to create an inquiring spirit, and lead the farmer to reflect upon and digest his observations and his reading. When called upon for an opinion on a subject, the farmer finds that he has not thought upon it sufficiently, or that his notions are in a crude and unavailable shape, and the result is, that he goes home resolved to inform himself with regard to the subject before another meeting. Immediately connected with this, is the tendency to accuracy in experiment which such associations foster. It is not enough that the member of the club satisfy himself with an approximate experiment. He must be careful at every step, and precise in every detail, in order to satisfy all the members of the soundness of his conclusion. The member of the club is more than an individual farmer; he is one of an associate body who are pledged to each other's interests, and laboring for the greatest good of the greatest number. He is a public-spirited man, and soon learns to attach some importance to his observations, and to regard himself as of some consequence in the agricultural world. The club operates against that spirit of isolation and seclusion which is quite too prevalent among farmers. It calls them together—calls for their views, and gives them a dignity and a power they had not in an unorganized condition. It infuses a new purpose into the mind of every individual member, namely, that of doing something constantly for his own improvement, and the progress of his profession. It leads him to read more, and to read more carefully and understandingly, and if he discharge his duties properly, it assists

him materially in expressing his ideas. Farmers are not wanting in talent, in natural capacity; they need only practice to enable them to explain to others clearly and forcibly their own persuasions: and this practice is afforded by a club, where every one feels free to express himself, and obliged to contribute something to the general fund. The formation of a club would also enable the farmers in every town to own an agricultural library, and to have the reading of all the best agricultural journals. If at the outset twenty farmers contribute five dollars each, the club will have the means of purchasing many of the standard works on agriculture, and with them can form the nucleus of a library which can be increased as funds will permit. Another advantage, which should not be lost sight of, is the beneficial effect which these club meetings would have on the sons of farmers and the youth generally. They would be led to regard farming as a rational and pleasing pursuit, rather than a slavish drudgery, and would turn their attention to studying agriculture, and to observation, instead of avoiding everything that savors of the soil.

With these remarks, at the request of several correspondents, we present the following form of organization, which is not essentially different from others before published, and may be modified to suit localities and circumstances:—

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, we believe that by familiar consultation, mutual assistance and organized effort, our knowledge of the theory and practice of agriculture may be much increased, and rendered more immediately and lastingly useful both to ourselves and others; and as we are determined to avail ourselves of every means in our power to aid the work of agricultural improvement, and to ascertain as rapidly as possible the principles of successful farming;

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an association, and adopt for our government the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The style of this society shall be the Farmers' Club of ——. Its object shall be the discussion of agricultural subjects, the cultivation of our minds, and the improvement of the agriculture of this town.

ART. 2. Any person residing in the town may become a member of the society, by paying into its treasury the sum of one dollar annually.

ART. 3. The officers of the society shall be a President, one Vice President from each school district, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Committee of three, to be chosen from the Vice Presidents, who, with the President and Secretary, shall constitute the Executive Board of the Club.

ART. 4. The Club shall hold regular semi-monthly meetings at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee, from the first of December to the first of April; and monthly meetings during the remaining months.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall have the general supervision of the Club; prepare and present topics for discussion: expend the funds of the society for such books and agricultural publications as will in their judgment best further the purposes of the Club.

ART. 6. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the discussions of each meeting, and record them in such form as to make them permanently accessible for reference.

ART. 7. Each member shall, in the course of the year, make a full statement in writing of the condition of his farm, the crops raised, his mode of treatment and the yield per acre, together with the actual amount of profit accruing from his farm; which statements shall be filed and preserved in the library of the Club.

Such By-Laws as will secure the most regular attendance and serve to awaken the greatest interest, should be adopted; and what these should be, those who form the Club will be the best judges. The topics

for discussion should be fixed upon at least one month in advance, and every member should make it his business to inform himself thoroughly on the subject previous to the meeting. At the early meetings such subjects as the following might be discussed with profit: What soils are best adapted for the growth of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, turneps, &c.? and what manures have been found most beneficial for these crops? What rotation of crops is the most advantageous on upland, and what on intervalle farms? What are the best methods of securing barn-yard manure, and of managing a compost heap? What mode of applying manure insures the greatest benefit to the soil? What soils should be selected for the growth of fruit? and what is the best method of preparing the soil for and cultivating fruit trees? What are the advantages of deep or subsoil plowing? What breed of cows are most profitable for dairy purposes? What breed of sheep are most profitable to the farmer? In addition to these a great variety of subjects growing out of farm management, and the culture of different crops will arise, which may be debated with profit and interest to every farmer.

If it should be found impracticable to enlist large number of farmers at first, let a few (a half dozen is enough for a commencement) form such a club, and the advantages of it will soon be so apparent that more will fall in and aid in sustaining it. The excuse that you have no one in your town who is competent to take the direction of such an association, is a weak one. Just organize a club, with the determination to make it useful to yourselves; and it will raise up men to maintain and improve it.

Since the above was written, we have received the following:

AMENIA, Dutchess co., Nov. 4th, 1853.

MR. TUCKER:—You solicit information in relation to a constitution for Farmers' Clubs. I would refer you to the February number of the Cultivator for 1847, page 62.

I would suggest, in addition to this constitution, that farmers carry samples of the corn, wheat and other grains they raise, also fruits; and by comparing their productions and mode of treatment, they would be able to discover errors in names and cultivation.

A club was formed in our school district on a plan similar to the one referred to, and though *wise ones* looked cunning out of the corners of their eyes, and ridiculed the idea of improving from such a source, we met regularly once a week in the school house, and I venture to say that the farmers in this district would not be willing to part with the knowledge gained by thus interchanging opinions, for all the *over wise* will learn while pursuing their old fashioned course. Notes or minutes were kept and published in our village paper, which now form a convenient reference. Plans for experiments were laid out at our closing meeting in the spring on different grains, grasses and the action of various manures on different soils, which are to be reported on at our first meeting in December next. Yours, GEO. W. COFFIN

Horticultural Department.

Notes on Fruits.

The *Ad Interim Reports* of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the present year, contain a great deal of valuable information, from which we glean and arrange the following:—

SUMMER PEARS.—The best summer pear exhibited, was decided to be the *Ott*, and the second best, the *Tyson*. In another place the committee remark of the *Ott*, that this is the fifth consecutive year they have had an opportunity of testing this fine Pennsylvania variety, and that they regard it as "the most delicious of all summer pears."

The committee classed the flavors of several pears in the following degrees:—*Tyson*, "best"; *Dearborn's Seedling*, "good"; *Bloodgood*, "very good"; *Manning's Elizabeth*, "very good"; *Rostiezer*, "best"; *English Jargonelle*, "good."

AUTUMN PEARS.—The following classifications of flavors were made: *St. Ghislain*, "very good"; *Cumberland*, scarcely "good," [we have always considered it as worthless]—*Muscadine*, "good"; *Bearré Goubalt*, "good"; *Washington*, "very good"; *Golden Bilboa*, "very good"; *Urbaniste*, "best"; *Heathcot*, "very good"; *Onondaga*, "good"; *Bearre d'Anjou*, "best"; *Adele de St. Denis*, "good"; *Fondante d'Automne*, "best"; *Fulton*, "good"; *Doyenné Robine*, "very good."

Specimens of the *Kingsessing*, double-worked on quince, measuring three inches by three and one-eighth, and weighing eight ounces, were pronounced "best"—the fruit on quince being broader, larger, and more fair than on pear stock.

The *Moyamensing* remains only a short time in perfection, but the fruit ripens in succession for a considerable period. When eaten at the exact moment of maturity, the flavor is delicious, and the quality "best." An enormous *Bartlett*, weighed 12 ounces, and measured 3½ inches long by 3¼ broad.

CHERRIES.—The *Napoleon Bigarreau* and the *Graffion* (or *Yellow Spanish*) afforded very fine specimens. Some of the former weighed 84 grains, *Troy*, and of the latter 92 grains. A branch of the *Napoleon* fourteen inches long, contained 70 cherries, and weighed eleven ounces, of which the wood and foliage constituted two ounces. A branch of the *Graffion* seven inches long, containing 44 cherries, weighed seven ounces, of which the wood and leaves were one ounce.

Qualities of Cherries.—*English Morello*, "best" for culinary purposes; *Buttner's Yellow*, *Late Bigarreau* (of *Kirtland*), *Napoleon Bigarreau*, and *Graffion*, "very good." The *Conestoga*, a new variety from Lancaster county, of very large size, with a dark purple color, an obtuse heart-shaped form with indented apex, long slender stem, and a purplish, firm flesh, with a sugary and pleasant flavor, was pronounced "best."

PEACHES.—The *Jane* peach (*Baxter's*) very large, and delicious flavor, quality "very good." We had an

opportunity of examining this fine late peach, well ripened, from the original tree, a year or two since, and considered it fully equal to *Oldmixon freestone*, which it somewhat resembles. In another place we learn that specimens of this sort, 10½ inches in circumference, were exhibited—form roundish oblate, greenish yellowish white, with a red cheek, flavor delicious, quality "very good" to "best." The *Sassquehanna* peach is described as "of the largest size, abounding in juice of a most delicious flavor; quality, 'best.'" From specimens we have seen at Philadelphia, we should think this variety somewhat allied to *Crawford's* late, and ripening nearly at the same time. One specimen, if we recollect aright, was four inches in diameter,—the largest of any peach we ever had the pleasure of seeing.

NUTS.—Specimens of a seedling *English Walnut* were presented by Peter Williamson; they measured two inches and a sixteenth long, one and five-eighths broad, and one and a half thick; the shell remarkable for its thinness; kernel delicious and of the highest quality. The tree sprung from an imported nut planted in 1846, and is now fifteen inches in circumference at the surface of the earth. It bore last year for the first time. "The attention of nurserymen," remark the committee, "is directed to this variety, which could probably be dwarfed and brought into speedy bearing by being worked on the *Juglans praparturiens*." It must be, certainly, an extraordinary acquisition, and the question may arise whether it would mature fully as far north as New-York and New-England.

A large variety of the *Shell-bark*, was presented by Abraham Wisner, near Norristown. The nuts measure an inch and three-quarters long, one and five-eighths wide, and one thick, with the hull off. The form is reversed oblong-cordate—the shell thin, and the kernel of the best quality.

GRAPES.—Several new hardy varieties are mentioned and described, but although highly spoken of, we are unable to judge of their value for general cultivation, from the Report. One from W. Canby of Wilmington, Delaware, and named the *Delaware Burgundy*,—a rather small purple grape, growing in dense clusters,—is highly commended, and believed to be "a decided acquisition."

CURCULIO.—The Society offer a premium of one hundred dollars for an effectual and economical remedy for this insect, which shall prove satisfactory to the Society.

American Grapes.

The Diana.—This has fruited with us the present season, and ripened perfectly at least two weeks earlier than the *Isabella*. It has so far proved the best American grape for a latitude of 42° or 43°. A drawback is its moderate growth and slow propagation.

The York Madeira.—Downing confounded this with the *Alexander*, to which it has no resemblance whatever, and many cultivators, by a sort of general consent, have adopted the error. The *York Madeira* most nearly resembles the *Isabella*, but ripens earlier,

is freer from the foxy pulp, and is smaller. Some prefer it to the Isabella, but more usually it is placed below, by those who try both.

Origin of these grapes.—On this subject a correspondent remarks in a late letter,—“I observe that some late writers pretend that the Isabella is a variety of the old Asiatic vine. I don't believe it. Many fellows write with a most comfortable share of ignorance. Professor Lindley's *ESSENTIAL CHARACTER* of this species is, “leaves sinuate, naked.” I know not what “naked” means in a technical sense, but our Isabella is not more sinuate than the Alexander or Catawba, and most remarkably less so than the Sweet Water, which is a genuine Asiatic. Now, in this state of the argument, the musky or foxy flavor of the Isabella, ought to decide the point, and remand it back among American grapes, where it properly belongs. Apropos—Loudon says, ‘Many imported varieties have been raised by the American gardeners, [from the Fox grape] and have been sent to Europe under the names of the *Bland*, the *Isabella*, the *Oswego*, *Tokay*, &c., but they are all tainted with the bad taste peculiar to the species.’ The *Bland* has no such taint.”

Destruction of Orchards by Mice.

LEWIS F. ALLEN gives an account in a former number of the *Agricultor*, of his adventures with mice, in orcharding. He has orchards eight years old and under, and by means of good *cultivation*, has kept them in fine condition, and never lost but few out of thousands. Those that stood in grass ground, were dug around, and the surface of the earth kept clear for some feet about them. But in a part of his orchard, in 1851, as he did not wish to plow up the excellent meadow, in which the trees grew, he had four furrows plowed on each side of every row, so as to loosen the earth, and keep the trees in active growth—in which he was quite successful.—The succeeding winter was severe, snowy, and protracted; and the rough surface, consisting of inverted grass, and grass not inverted, formed admirable skulking places for the mice, and the havoc they committed was extraordinary. Many trees were entirely girdled, and some “completely uprooted—the mice having dug into the ground and made their burrows among the roots, cutting them clean off, and on the thawing of the ground they fell out, gnawed down a foot under ground, and sharpened like bean poles.” Where the ground was cultivated with corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and beans, trees were occasionally cut, and near the fences where the snow drifted most were girdled,—always above the ground, and in some cases three or four feet high. His present practice is to remove all grass and rubbish from the trees, and pack fresh earth about the trunks.

For the past eight years, we have adopted the practice of making a small conical embankment around the trunk of each tree, late in the autumn, about 9 or 10 inches high. This has never, in hundreds of instances failed to afford complete protection, although some of the trees so treated have stood in ground otherwise cov-

ered with long grass. When the mice, which burrow under the snow, come in contact with a steep and smooth embankment of fresh earth, *they never ascend*, but turn to the right or left. There is only one instance in which this remedy fails,—as it has with the writer, among his cleanly cultivated nursery trees,—and this is in such localities as favor the deep drifting of snow. When such drifts become crusted, mice will travel over the crust, sometimes two or three feet above the earth, and wherever they come in contact with trees in these upper journeys, they are sure to strip them. In such cases, the only remedy is to remove the cause of the drifts, or to avoid planting trees where the winds sweep in eddies.

Autumn Transplanting of Fruit Trees.

Hovey's Magazine gives the following reasons why autumn transplanting is preferable to that of spring, on all soils in good condition for the growth of fruit-trees, and they should be planted in no other:

Autumn planting is better than spring for the following reasons:

1. The time is longer than spring.
2. The ground is in better condition.
3. The trees are then in the most dormant state.
4. The roots, where cut, heal better, and are prepared to send out fresh ones even before the frost is out of the ground.
5. The winter and spring rains settle the earth around the roots.
6. The trees are well established before warm weather overtakes them.

Western Apples.

Among the collections of western fruits, which we have received the present autumn, our special thanks are due to Dr. KENNICOTT, and to J. C. BRAYTON and A. R. WHITNEY, of the Convention of North Western Fruit Growers, held at Chicago, for a most valuable collection of *one hundred and twenty varieties*, made up of selections from the specimens exhibited there, many of them of great interest and value. In looking over this collection, we were particularly struck with the great size and beauty of some of the specimens, as compared with those grown in the north-eastern states. Specimens of the Jonathan apple from Illinois were as large as good Spitzenburghs or Baldwins, and possessed a brilliancy and smoothness very rarely equaled by any fruit. Such apples would unquestionably sell in New-York or Philadelphia for five or six dollars a barrel, at the least. Some of the Fallowater were as large as well grown Fall Pippins; and Rambos were at least double the size of ours. Other sorts, as for instance the Esopus Spitzenburgh, Pomme Grise, Pennock, Maiden's Blush, and Yellow Bellflower, possessed no superiority in size. We intend to report further, after more mature examination of the specimens.

We are also indebted to J. C. TEAS, for a fine collection of some *sixty varieties*, from the southern portion of Indiana, many of them exclusively western or southern apples, and some of them indicating the same superiority in size and appearance noticed above.



The Chili Pine.

CHILI PINE—*Araucaria imbricata* of Pavon.—A native of the mountains of Chili, where it sometimes rises to the height of one hundred and fifty feet. Although at first considered as too tender for this climate, further experience warrants the belief that it is sufficiently hardy for the climate of the middle States, but should be planted on dry soils. When young the branches are whorled, and close to the ground. The color of the foliage is deep green. Its highly ornamental and unique appearance, as will be seen by the illustration, render it one of the most attractive of lawn evergreen trees.

Advantages of Shelter.

It is familiar to many that the shelter afforded by ordinary deciduous forest trees, is so great that young plants or roots will endure the winters in woods, that would be totally destroyed by the cold in open ground. The shelter of evergreen trees is still greater. We have been long since satisfied that many plants which are wintered in green houses, or with thick covering, would be completely protected under the shade of thick evergreen screens, and that great advantage would be found in surrounding gardens or such portions of ground as are devoted to half-hardy plants, with belts of evergreen trees. We observe in the last number of the Ohio Cultivator the statement of a successful experiment of this character, made by EZRA MEECH, of Shelburne, Vt., whose residence is upon an exposed situation near Lake Champlain. He has enclosed a large square with evergreen trees, closely planted, which so completely protect his garden from cold winds, that we are assured "many plants, fruits, and flowers," grow there freely, "which otherwise would require a lower latitude by many hundreds of miles." The evergreens are now 25 feet high.

Cracking of European and American Pears.

We never saw a worse example of the cracking of the fruit, than was presented some years ago by a bearing tree of the Dix in the vicinity of Boston—this variety being regarded as one of the hardiest of our American pears. Single instances, however, are not so reliable as a series of instances. C. M. Hovey, who has had ample opportunity of observing, in a region where cracking is a common disease, says that the native sorts are decidedly superior in this respect to the foreigners. "The Beurré Diel, Napoleon, Doyenné, Leon le Clerc, &c., often crack and split open; when on the same soil, and close by the side of them, Swan's Orange, Sheldon, Lawrence, Collins, Seckel, &c., show no signs of such defect. We have just twenty-five American sorts of pears standing in one row, and every one is bearing sound and beautiful fruit; while on the opposite side of the walk, some of the foreign ones have lost half of their crop by cracking open."

Crossing Varieties of Plants.

McINTOSH, in his article on hybridizing, after speaking of the extreme caution needed to exclude bees, as a single foot placed in the wrong flower, might disappoint the results of years of labor,—says that bees will rarely if ever light on a flower which has no petals; and hence, if care is taken to clip them off with the scissors at the same time that the anthers are removed, there is a fair chance that these busy dusters will not interfere with the operator's labors. He should be provided with a magnifier, that he may see when the anther has reached its powdery state, and the stigma its viscous condition; and he should also have a pair of small wire pincers, that he may seize an anther loaded with pollen, and spread it with a gentle touch over the summit of the stigma. All these operations are of course to be registered, and the nature of the impregnation marked on the envelope or vessel in which the seed are deposited when ripe.

Experiments with Charcoal.

In page 134 of the Country Gentleman, I observe an extract from the "Report of the Survey of Essex Co.," which I read with much pleasure and interest. And I take the liberty to add my testimony in its favor, and fully confirm all the virtues ascribed to it in the extract. The experiments that have been made here with it, are the following:

The material used being the refuse thrown out of the steam engine, which is mostly composed of charred wood finely pulverized, with only a slight apparent admixture of ashes. It is very black, and indeed has the appearance of nothing but pulverized charcoal. This has been applied to early planted evergreen and deciduous ornamental trees, a coating having been spread over the surface, as far as the ground has been dug around, extending from three to eight feet from the bole of the tree. Its beneficial effects are plainly visible in the strong and luxuriant growth the

trees have made, and the dark green of their foliage. I attribute this to the moisture-retaining nature of charcoal when spread over the surface, thereby preserving the roots from drouth. I am also the more convinced of this quality as we had several flower beds covered in the same way, and during the past dry season, when almost every thing was burnt up, the vates the soil; not another gallon ought to be wasted, nor another shovel-full spread along the highway or thrown into the streets; it should be preserved and made use of with jealous care whenever and wherever it can be got. It cannot I think be misapplied. C. S.

Sites for Peach Orchards.

Intelligent cultivators have been long familiar with the fact, that the peach crop more uniformly escapes the frost, on hills, and in exposed localities, than in warm valleys. On hills, the wood ripens early and becomes hardy, and the frosts are not so sharp, although the cold winds may be more sensibly felt by animals and men. We have long entertained the opinion, that by a selection of aspect, and the adoption of shelter, there is scarcely a county in the northern states, where peaches might not be raised with considerable uniformity. By shelter, we mean shelter from the sun on frozen trees, more than mere shelter from the cold.

A late number of the *Granite Farmer* furnishes some corroborating facts on this point, which we condense for our readers. Charles Richardson, of Manchester, N. H., who cultivates a fine garden, succeeds in raising the best peaches on a tree almost completely shaded on the south and east from the sun, the roots, body and branches being kept at low temperature, while his other trees are barren. The fine peaches which excited so much attention at the Horticultural Society's rooms, in that city, raised by A. C. Heath and O. P. Warner, were from trees protected from the sun on the east and southeast, by brick walls. A tree in Concord, on the very top of what is called "The Mountain," has borne abundantly, the best of peaches, for twenty-five years, stands in a very exposed situation, and is surrounded every winter by snow banks several feet deep, which, melting late in spring, keeps the fruit-buds back till they are safe from frost.

Walpole, in Massachusetts, is celebrated for its fine peaches. The Neponset runs in a northerly direction through the town; and on its low banks, the peach tree grows luxuriantly, but *never bears*. On the gravelly ridges, above the valley, the trees bear abundantly. The editor of the *Farmer* states that in riding a distance of the fourth of a mile, up one of these ridges, he passed "from a peach barren to a peach plenty."

Preparing Ground for Orchards.

Digging holes eight feet in diameter, and filling them with well mixed and enriching materials, and trenching in plenty of decayed manure or compost to a depth of two and half or three feet, are both excellent modes of preparing the ground for trees. The rapid

growth and the large and delicious fruit that result from it, afford more than full compensation for the cost of such preparation. But many cannot afford, as they think, to trench an acre of fruit garden, or to dig five hundred eight feet holes for an orchard. To such we would recommend the mode described by E. A. Mc KAY, of Naples, N. Y., in the *Horticulturist*, and adopted for his vineyard. The ground first received a very deep plowing—as deep as practicable without the aid of a subsoil plow. It was then measured off into strips, of a width equal to the distance of the rows; these strips were plowed separately, leaving a *dead furrow* in the middle of each—which, by repeated plowings, were deepened into the yellow subsoil nearly two feet. With a stout team and scraper, holes were excavated along these broad and deep furrows, six feet wide and eight feet in length, leaving the subsoil taken from them in the intervening spaces. In this way the holes were made rapidly, and at a cheap rate, and the dead furrows furnished a channel for their drainage, by loosening the subsoil. When the soil is compact clay, such a channel is of much importance, and it may be kept open for a few years to answer every required purpose, by laying a little coarse straight brush along the bottom, before the furrow is filled again. This will allow all the water to soak away, and prevent the holes becoming basins for its retention, which would be particularly injurious during winter. Many autumn-transplanted trees on clay lands are lost by want of a simple provision of this kind.

If a strip of land a few feet wide were subsoiled at each dead furrow, it would greatly facilitate the trench plowing, and enable the plow to descend to a greater depth afterwards. The holes, it will be understood, are to be filled with rich materials, well mixed with the soil, but never with manure *next the roots* of the young trees. The newly formed fibres of the growing trees will reach it in time, and the long and heavy shoots thrown out from the tops of the trees, will show just when that time is. These holes may be prepared late in autumn, for spring use.

We speak from ample experience when we recommend large holes, such as these, and we know them to be the cheapest and speediest mode of getting a large amount of the best fruit from young trees. Nor have we ever found in the least degree, the evil which some have anticipated, namely, a sudden check in the growth of the trees, as soon as the roots get beyond the boundaries of the holes. Large trees in a vigorous state of growth and widely rooted are not so easily affected in this way, as smaller ones, especially if they stand upon ground *kept well cultivated*. If the intervening spaces are subsoiled and well manured some years after the orchard is set out, they will be freshly fitted for the extending roots, in a better manner than if the whole had been enriched at once years before, and the fertility partly expended before the net-work of fibres had extended over the whole surface.

THE HORTICULTURIST for November has for its frontispiece, the Doyenne d'Ete Pear.

The Grazier.

The Cow made Profitable.

Very many families keep but a single cow. They are not farmers, but they have learned that milk is an almost indispensable article of food for children, and that it enters largely and profitably into a great variety of compounds prepared for the sustenance of the whole household. It is to them a matter of no small moment that the supply be regular and abundant. This can be secured in most instances in the country and small villages, only by keeping the animal that affords it. And, even though such a course could be shown to be wanting in economy, should the cow be found to consume more value than she is able to repay, still the immense convenience and luxury of a daily supply of pure, fresh milk, will more than counterbalance the odds. The milk which has been subjected to miles of churning in the dairyman's can, is quite another article, to say nothing of dilutions and adulterations. But the milch cow, when properly treated, is not an expense. She is no pensioner. She is not to be ranked as a cumberer of the soil. It has been estimated, no doubt correctly, that four quarts a day will pay for her ordinary keeping. If so, she may easily be made a source of profit. No poor family need be rendered poorer, or made to forego other enjoyments for the sake of this.

The living cow is to man nothing more nor less than a self-operating mill, in which the grasses and coarser grains are converted into milk and meat for his use. Like all other useful machines, she transforms the raw material, and returns a product improved in quality, though of diminished quantity. Her food, when abundant and nutritious, is divided after digestion into four parts, and receives as many different destinations; and first, a specified amount must be retained by her for her own sustenance. Indeed she takes a pretty generous toll for this purpose out of every grist brought to her mill. A second portion, highly purified and concentrated, is returned in milk; a third, in the form of fat, goes to improve the quality of her flesh for food, and the fourth passes by the natural channels from the system.

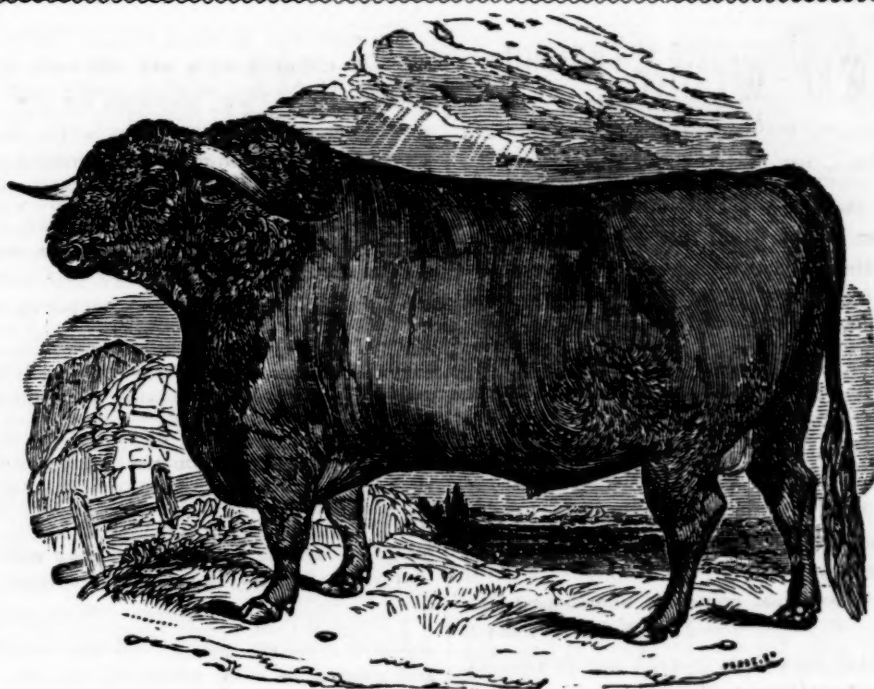
All machines are useful in proportion to the amount of service they are capable of performing. In the case of the cow, this must depend mainly on the quantity of her proper food which she can transform into food for man. The more highly she is fed, the more milk and beef she affords. This must be true of all breeds, even the least improved. And yet this will not be construed to imply that there is not a vast difference in breeds.

On this principle I have managed for many years. I purchase in spring a new milch cow, somewhat advanced in years, both because her milk is then richer, and she is liable to be less dainty in taking slops than when younger; and I may add, she can be bought at less price. I give her all the waste food from my kitchen,

rather than keep a pig. She will give back the value in twelve hours, whereas a pig must needs have a credit of many months. I prefer the ready pay system. I have lost too much by trusting hogs. In winter I give a hearty cow, morning and evening, a mixture composed of a bushel of cut hay, ten quarts of corn and cob-meal, and two pails of water. This will keep her busy most of the time, and during the first winter will go principally to milk, and the second more to beef, when she becomes fit to butcher. She is kept farrow, and is milked the whole time. With slight variations, according to appetite, &c., I have treated a dozen or more in this way, and with manifest advantage. One cow thus managed I killed in February of the second year, while she was giving ten quarts of milk daily, and she weighed, dressed, 750 pounds, and had 70 pounds of rough tallow. She was of good size and a hearty eater. This is the best way I have ever tried for disposing of old cows. Their milk, when thus fed, is of excellent quality, and until the fattening process begins, is very abundant. H. W. BULKELEY. Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1853

Training Steers.

A writer over the signature of L. M., in the January number of the Cultivator, requests information as to the mode of breaking steers. Having had some experience in that thing I am induced to throw in my mite, but if the views should prove of no use, let them pass as worthless. I will speak of steers that have not been gentled by handling. Take a strong rope, such as is used for digging wells, to one end of which make a noose and knot to go over the horns; the knot is to prevent the noose from closing too tight, thereby causing pain unnecessarily to the animals, as they are very sensitive about the root of the horn; bore a two inch auger hole in the side of a planked house, through which draw the rope, until there is enough to give the animal room to lie down; the second one in like manner, just so close that they can not poke each other. Let them stand in that position for four or five days, or until they are satisfied by handling that they can not pull away; then put a Naup ol halteeon on them separately and lead them about in company of each other, say round a field, and they will soon lead like dogs: then tie them to the original ropes, put the yoke on, tie their tails together with a leather strap in the long hair at end of tails, to prevent them sidling off and turning the yoke. If it should possibly occur that they get into difficulty the strap can be cut. Walk them about till they get a little jaded, without hitching to any thing the first time. When you want to take the yoke off, tie up to the original ropes, and a few times repeated, they will want nothing but to be shown how to work, which I prefer doing by cutting a small sapling or pole about 15 feet long; put one end in the ring of the yoke and the other resting on the ground. When they are put to work, I prefer, as the best place, between the harrow and a gentle pair of oxen, the driver holding the



Derby Bull.

This cut gives a faithful representation of the old Derby bull. This breed, however, has gradually died away, and it is comparatively seldom that a pure Derby can now be met with. The short-horns have taken possession of this portion of the territory of the long-horns also, and there are few dairy farmers now, and especially in the neighborhood of Derby, that have any long-horns in their dairies; and yet it is confidently asserted that some cows of the ancient stock have yielded as much as seventeen pounds of butter in a week.—*Youatt.*

young ones by a rope or Napoleon halter and guiding the leaders by the whip. They follow their kind better than horses, and on plowed ground they soon tire and get gentle; and further, there is no necessity of being as particular where the harrow goes, as if it was a plow, and a wheel vehicle might sometimes move too fast. In the fore part I allude to a planked house, because there would be no place for a fractious steer to get his horns fast. I have been in the habit of tying them by ropes, to yoke, until they became sufficiently gentle to dispense with it. A MARYLANDER.

High vs. Low Horses.

I have been struck by some of the positions in the *Country Gentleman's* account of the late Horse Show at Springfield. In giving a history of the origin of the affair, you state—

It was seen, by the originator of the movement, and by those who sympathized with him, that New-England and the country generally were indebted to a single State for the most of their desirable and valuable horses. It was seen that single breeding animals had been the source of almost millions of revenue to the breeders of their respective localities, and that in the majority of the States of the Union it was almost impossible to find a horse, bred at home, that was of high value.

The sentiments of this paragraph are undeniably correct, and are worthy of being kept constantly in view. Turn now to the sketch of the speech of Mr. Holcomb. He said, "the stock of thorough-breds was depreciating in England. * * * He thought the size, and more particularly the height of the Morgans and Black Hawks might be increased (which he advised)

by feeding the colts more highly for the first year. He also advised crossing the stock with larger horses."

That gentleman, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the Arabian horse. Now it is well known that it was while the English adhered to the general character of this breed, that their horses were so famous for long races and power of endurance. But the Arab, in his highest purity, is not the tall animal which some amateurs advocate. The latest, and perhaps the most reliable, of all authors, Mr. Layard, informs us that the average height of these celebrated animals is from 14 hands to 14½, rarely reaching 15. An Arabian horse only 14 hands high, lately beat a noted English mare, 15½ hands high, in a race near Alexandria. He belongs to Hallem Pasha, a son of the Viceroy of Egypt. We are informed that a challenge has now been given to run the same horse a distance of fourteen miles, against any competitor, and that the English are deliberating whether it is safe to accept it.

Such is the stature of the most famous breed of horses in the world. And yet we have seen a late attempt in this country to put such noble animals entirely out of the category of *horses*, allowing them only the name of *ponies*!

A pamphlet, written by a distinguished cavalry officer, has lately been published in England, in which it is shown that two of the principal causes of the degeneracy of English horses, are breeding from those of too great height, which has been done both to adapt the stock to the London taste for carriage horses, and to produce those which can run rapidly at short distances, and forcing the growth of the young animals by high feeding.

If these practices produce such results abroad, why should we be encouraged to adopt them? In conclusion, I can only say, that whatever *experiments* may be made in reference to suiting an absurd fashion of a day, I hope our breeders will adhere to the standard, as to size, height, and shape, which experience has proved constitutes the most serviceable, useful, and really valuable horse. *MULTUM IN PARVO.*

Rural & Domestic Economy.

Worth Knowing—Burns.

Some of the papers have had a paragraph recommending the use of *wheat flour* in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton writes that he tested it to his satisfaction. He says:

While at the supper table, a little child which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cup of hot tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the parts scalded with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded—neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour.

Reader, do you bear this little fact in mind, if a similar occasion offers.

REMARKS.—We have ourselves experienced the soothing effects of wheat flour years since. A watery rash broke out under the arm, the effect of heat and sweat in the field, and having nothing else at hand we rubbed on some dry flour. It alleviated the pain at once, and as we think was the cause of its healing, as it did speedily. We can readily perceive after this personal trial of its virtues that the above statement of the Dayton gentleman is not an exaggeration.—*Ohio Farmer*.

A Cheap Filter.

As efficient a filter as can possibly be constructed may be made in a few minutes by any person, and at the cost of a very few pence. Procure a clean flower-pot of the common kind, close the opening of the bottom by a piece of sponge, then place in the inside a layer of small stones, previously well cleansed by washing; this layer may be about two inches deep, the upper stones being very small; next procure some freshly burnt charcoal, which has not been kept in a damp or foul place, as it rapidly absorbs any strong smells, and so becomes tainted and unfit for such purpose; reduce this to powder, and mix it with about twice its bulk of clear, well-washed, sharp sand; with this mixture fill the pot to within a short distance of the top, covering it with a layer of small stones, or what is perhaps better, place a piece of thick close flannel over it, large enough to tie round the rim of the pot outside, and to form a hollow inside, into which the water to be filtered is to be poured, and which will be found to flow out rapidly through the sponge in an exceedingly pure state. The flannel removes the grosser impurities floating in the water, but the filter absorbs much of decaying animal and vegetable bodies actually dissolved in it; when it becomes charged with them it loses this power, hence the necessity for a supply of fresh charcoal at intervals.—*Monthly Observer*.

Duration of Posts.

The result of forty years experience and observation, with me, is that common fence posts set in the ground green, and butt end downwards will last, in a sandy loam, about ten years. The same set in like situation, inverted, will last fifteen or eighteen years. The same timber, (and soil of the same,) well seasoned before setting will last eight or ten years longer. I speak of good white chestnut or white oak. Timber cut in the old of the moon in February, will not be eaten by worms, will not snap in burning, and will last much longer made into posts than when cut at any other time. I have chestnut and white oak posts standing well that were set twenty-eight years ago. O. BRIGHAM, in *N. E. Farmer*.

RECEIPT FOR JOINING GLASS.—Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, and add a small quantity of water. Warm the mixture gently over a moderate fire. When mixed by thoroughly melting, it will form glaze perfectly transparent, and will re-unite broken glass so nicely and firmly that the joining will scarcely be perceptible to the most critical eye. Lime mixed with the white of an egg forms a very strong cement for glass, porcelain, &c.; but it must be done neatly, as when hard, the superfluous part can not easily be smoothed down or taken off.—*Scientific American*.

SKIN DISEASES.—For some eruptions on the face, borax is an excellent remedy. The way to use it is to dissolve an ounce of borax in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine sponge every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not proceed from an insect, working under the cuticle. Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing it in the morning. Rub it well with the fingers, and then wipe it off with a towel. There are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces, who can be completely cured if they follow these directions.

TO CLEAN COMBS AND BRUSHES.—To enough tepid water to cover the bristles, not the top of the brush, add a few drops of the spirits of hartshorn, an ounce of which may be had for sixpence at any apothecary's; dip the brush several times, shaking out the water carefully, and the mixture will act like magic, leaving it clear and pure, needing only to be dried by a towel; no rubbing is needed. Combs may be done in the same way without injury.—*Lady's Book*.

TO CURE NOSE BLEEDING.—Roll up a piece of paper and press it up under the upper lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases and have only seen it fail on one occasion.

A NEW SEIDLITZ POWDER.—A new Seidlitz powder, in one paper, is now used, and found to be as useful as any. It is composed of one part of bicarbonate of soda, and two parts of bitartrate of soda. Half a teaspoonful is dissolved in spring water.

A GOOD WASH FOR THE HAIR.—Beat the whites of six eggs into a froth, and with that anoint the head close to the roots of the hair. Leave it to dry on; then wash the head and hair thoroughly with a mixture of rum and rose water in equal quantities.

WASHING BY STEAM.—A New-York correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, in describing the new St. Nicholas Hotel in that city, thus refers to the steam washing machine in the basement of the building:—"This is something new under the sun. Four hundred pieces are thrown into a cylinder, half filled with water and soap-suds. This is thrown into rapid revolution by a small steam-engine. Steam is then let into the cylinder under the water and clothes, which raises them out of the water, passing through the pores of the fabric, and out at the top of the cylinder. The clothes are thrown down again by the pressure of steam into the suds and so on. The changes thus produced by the rapid revolution, and by the passage of the steam through the clothing, washes them perfectly clean in the space of ten minutes. The clothes are then thrown in a body in another cylinder, and wrung by the revolution of the cylinder, and then by letting in hot air, which passes through the clothing, they are perfectly dried, ready for ironing in seven minutes. The whole time occupied in washing, wringing, and drying, is but seventeen minutes. The advantages of this apparatus are—first, an immense saving of time and expense in washing; second, the finest cambrics can be washed without wearing them out or injuring the texture, as is necessarily done by rubbing."

THE LECTURE ON FLAX, delivered by Prof. WILSON, of England, at the late State Fair at Saratoga, has been published by C. M. SAXTON, New-York.



Hallenbeck's Mowing Machine.

The above cut represents a new mowing machine, invented by MARTIN HALLENBECK, of this city. The whole machine is very simple in its construction, and obviates the difficulties heretofore experienced in machines of this kind. The frame is balanced upon the driving wheel. The point of draught is placed between the wheel and finger bar. It is single geered, the pinion on the crank shaft meshing directly in the driving wheel. The pinion shaft is cast steel, wearing in a composition box 6 inches long. On this shaft is a balance wheel, and the crank pinion in it. From this crank the motion is communicated directly to the sickle, by means of a connection bar suitably shaped. The finger bar is attached to the frame at its rear end, a little back of a line drawn at right angles to the periphery of the wheel. The cutters are sickle-edged, beveled from the upper side, and rest on and cut against the finger on the under side. The sickle bar is held in its place by a plate extending its entire length, and enclosing it free from grass and dirt. This plate is adjusted by means of screws. The fingers are so constructed that the sickle blade is uncovered on the upper side, yet the point of the sickle is protected. The sides of the fingers are so made that when the grass is acted upon by the cutters it cannot recede, but is effectually cut off. Each finger forms a shoe to bear the finger bar. The whole finger bar is of wrought iron. The driver's seat is placed on the side of the wheel opposite the finger bar.

The following advantages are claimed for this machine:

1. Its simplicity, which will be readily perceived.
2. The ease with which it is drawn by two horses. The frame being balanced on the wheel, the weight of the driver causes the finger bar to rest lightly upon the ground, and renders the draught comparatively easy.
3. There is no side draft. The tongue for the horses being placed on the frame at a point suitably proportioned, so that the resistance of the wheel and finger bar counterbalance each other.
4. The location of the finger bar on the frame at a point where it can adapt itself, independent of the

wheel, to uneven surfaces, by raising or falling, while at the same time, by an arrangement at the tongue, the fingers may be raised or lowered, to cut long or short stubbles.

5. The single geer. In consequence of the great improvement in the cutting parts, less velocity of the sickle is required, and a single geer is used to the best advantage.

6. The peculiar construction of the fingers, so that every possibility of the sickle clogging is obviated.

7. The sickle is so placed above the finger, that the friction sharpens it, and it requires no grinding.

8. The shoe on the end of the finger bar is so shaped that it does not crush down the grass over which it passes. And the track clearer, by its trembling motion, clears itself, and opens a clear track.

This machine is manufactured in this city, at the Agricultural Works of DEERING & DEDERICK, corner of Franklin and Bleecker streets, where they may be seen at any time. The price is fixed at \$110, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

For further information, letters may be addressed to the inventor.

D.

Muck for Composts.

ILION, HERKIMER Co, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS—We have several ponds and reservoirs on a rapid stream, in which large quantities of alluvial matter are being continually deposited, and which has to be got rid of from time to time, either by opening gates in our "bulk-heads" and washing it down stream, or by taking it out on wheel barrows. When so wheeled out could it be made available as a fertilizer; if so what would be the best manner of preparing and applying it?

If convenient, a reply in your next number will much oblige an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The "matter" mentioned above, is a valuable base for compost. It may be carted into the barn-yard, and thoroughly mixed with stable manures, or be used to absorb the urine from the stables, or made into a compost with ashes, lime, &c. Numerous directions for such composts will be found in our past numbers.


Notes for the Month.

ARRIVAL OF MR. THORNE'S STOCK.—The steamer Hermann which arrived in New-York the 29th Oct., from Southampton, brought over most of the Short-Horn Cattle purchased by Mr. THORNE in England the past summer, viz: the Duchess bull *Grand Duke*, *Duchess 59th*, *Frederica*, *Lallah Rookh*, *Mystery*, *Aurora*, *Peri*, and *Darling*. The steamer experienced very bad weather, from which the cattle suffered severely, and one animal, *Duchess 68th*, for which Mr. T. paid \$1,500, was killed by the breaking of a mast. There were also on board seven prize South Down Sheep purchased of Lord Walsingham, (five of them belonging to Mr. THORNE and two to Mr. ROTCH, of Otsego,) three of which were killed by the staving in of the sheep-house. Mr. DULANY, of Virginia, also had on board ten South Down Sheep from Mr. Webb's flock, three of which were killed by the same calamity.

FINE SHEEP FOR OHIO.—WM. H. LADD, of Richmond, Ohio, whom we had the pleasure of meeting at the Springfield Exhibition, returned to Ohio last week, taking with him nineteen head of very superior fine-wooled sheep. Three of them (a ram and two ewes) were Silesian Merinos, selected from a lot of thirty-one, just imported by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Vermont, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of Red Hook, from Silesia. The others were selected from the well-known Saxon flock of C. B. SMITH, of Wolcottville, Conn. Three of these were imported from the flock of Baron de Spech, in Saxony, and the others bred by Mr. SMITH. We are glad that these fine sheep have gone into so good hands, for Mr. LADD is widely-known as a breeder of fine-wooled sheep, and his flock is said to be equal to any in Ohio.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—A young gentleman who has thoroughly studied his profession as a veterinary surgeon, having graduated at Edinburgh in 1851, and since been in active practice, wishes to find a favorable location for the practice of his profession in this country. Letters on the subject may be addressed to the Editors of this paper.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We have seen many fine samples of these articles at our State Fairs; but the purest specimens we have ever seen, have been sent us by Mr. WALTER R. DEAN, of Manchester, Vt. Both the sugar and the syrup are as white and as free from any impurities as the best refined made from the cane. Mr. D. informs us that it was made by a recipe which he found in a former volume of *The Cultivator*. If he will refer us to it, we will republish it for the benefit of our readers.

 We are greatly indebted to many of our friends for newspapers and pamphlets containing reports of State and County Fairs. We have made extracts from some of them, and shall hereafter, as opportunity offers, glean from them such things as we may deem useful to our readers.

A DISCOVERY.—We infer, from the question addressed to our readers, that the following letter was intended for publication. We therefore give it a place:

SUCCA-SUNNA, N. J., Nov. 5, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have a plan by which the agricultural community can be greatly benefited; in fact it would be the saving of millions of dollars; it quite does away with an old system, which heretofore has been a great impediment to the farmer; its simplicity is so apparent, that it would only have to be mentioned, to be understood by the most common mind. It is something for which a patent can not be obtained.—Can any of your readers inform me in what manner, I could be compensated, for allowing such a valuable secret to be known. Respectfully yours, A. M. HUNTER.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.—The first number of this publication has been issued in an attractive form. It is designed to be an Illustrated Record of Agriculture, Mechanics, and Useful Knowledge. It will contain a description of new inventions of practical importance, accompanied with superior cuts. It is to be published monthly, each number consisting of 32 pages, and is furnished at the low price of FIFTY CENTS a volume, two volumes being issued yearly.

Address ALFRED E. BEACH, Editor and Publisher, 86 Nassau street, New-York.

STUMP MACHINES.—A subscriber at Port Hope, C. W., who proposes to make a business of pulling stumps, wishes to be informed as to which of the machines heretofore described in the *Cultivator*, would be the best for his purpose. Also, the number of pine stumps that could be pulled in a day on land that has been cleared from 15 to 40 years; and the cost of pulling where the work is done by the job. Any information on these points will be acceptable from any of our readers.

TO KEEP CELERY FOR WINTER USE.—In answer to the inquiry of J., (Birmingham, Ct.,) we give the following mode, which was strongly recommended by the late Mr. Downing:

Instead of taking the plants into the cellar or root-house, (where they are always more or less liable to decay,) bury them, when you are forced to lift them out of the trenches, in any open, dry part of the garden. Choose such a spot; lay in (in an inclined position,) a row of plants, leaving the green tops out of the ground; cover this row with soil, say a layer of three or four inches; then lay in another row, covering as before, until your whole stock is thus disposed of. Press the earth slightly upon the roots as you cover the plants. You will find that a small plot of ground will cover a great many heads of celery. When the whole is thus buried, cover it with a layer of straw, 2½ feet deep. This will keep out the frost, and you can go at any time and get a few days' supply of celery,—while the uniform cool temperature maintained in the soil prevents decay. A few boards or poles should be laid over the straw to keep it in its place.

TASTE OF TURNIPS.—Of all the different means to prevent the taste of turneps in milk and butter, the following appears to promise one of the best, and may be adopted by those who have an apparatus for cooking food for animals: Boil or steam the turneps, mix them with cut straw or hay, and with a portion of mill feed, or with pea or bran meal.

S. W. JEWETT.—This gentleman, so well known by his extensive importations of French Merino Sheep, has again gone to France to make further purchases, from which the public will infer that the importation of these sheep, expensive as it is, has proved a profitable business. Mr. S. sailed for Havre in the ship Franklin, on the 19th Nov. It will be seen by his advertisement in this paper, that he offers to make purchases of any kind of domestic animals for all those who wish the benefit of his services.

FOREIGN BUTTER IN ENGLAND.—Of the importations of butter into England, for the past three years, Holland has supplied more than two-thirds, or about *ten thousand tons* annually. The Hanseatic towns stand next on the list, and supply about two thousand tons annually; Belgium about one thousand tons; and other countries, much smaller quantities. In 1850, the United States sent about 360 tons of butter to England; in 1851, about 140 tons; in 1852, 14 tons.

The apple left at our office by Mr. S. C. HAMILTON, of Canajoharie, was, we think, a genuine Fall Pippin.

FINE CORN.—Mr. JAMES MCKOWN, of Guilderland, has sent to our office a beautiful sample of small 8-rowed yellow corn. The ears are about 12 inches long, and well filled out.

The Crowbar.

MESSES. EDITORS.—The important use of the plow, the harrow, the hoe, and many other farming implements, are freely brought to notice in your paper; and I would, as I reside in a portion of New-England where a great part of the lands from their roughness, made so by stone and otherwise, bid defiance to the plow in their present state, recommend the use of the crowbar. One object I have in view is to arouse the attention of young men, and here I ask, would it not be as well, if not better, as a general rule, for the young men of New-England, who are leaving the broad acres of their father's farms for the far distant west, and as a pretence that the lands will not afford a competency for themselves and prospective families, to abandon their migratory impulses, and make free and thorough use of the crowbar—remove the stone from the soil, put them into permanent fence, then introduce the plow, and change these sterile lands into fruitful fields, whose productions shall both repay and make glad the labors of their hands. While the former course terminates in a broken constitution, or premature death, before the individual becomes acclimated to his new position, the latter is more likely to increase the wealth, and promote the health and happiness of the individual, to swell the circle of friends, and contribute much to happy the social gatherings around the fireside of parents; thus performing many duties more consistently to their parents, their God and themselves. Yours respectfully. A. YEOMANS. *Columbia, Ct., Oct. 31, 1853.*

Large Plums.

I am not a farmer. My gardening is confined to a small flower border, a few window plants, and a space just about large enough to swing a bull by the tail all round, without his horns touching; nevertheless, I am fond of reading agricultural subjects, and take the "Cultivator," it is so cheap, and very entertaining.

I observe in the October number, page 316, a measurement of plums by R. T. BORDEN, of North Easton, in which he asks, with a gentle flourish of trumpets, if any one can beat his 6½ inch Washingtons, 6 inch Columbias and Nectarines. He does not state which circumference of his plums he measured. There are three ways of doing this: first, longitudinally; second, latitudinally; and, third, the circumference, round what might be called the edge of the breadth. I have a tree growing in my garden of the Washington kind, which bore this year only about twenty plums. I measured one of the largest, picked about two weeks before coming to maturity, it having been loosened on its stem by the winds, and it measured longitudinally, or down the suture, 5½ inches; latitudinally, 6½ inches, good; and round the edge of the breadth, 7½ inches; and it weighed nearly three ounces.

I do not say that this *beats* Mr. BORDEN's, but considering that we live away down east here in the provinces, and that we do not enjoy so good a fruit-ripening climate as the Empire State does, I think we can come pretty close up to him.

A friend, a neighbor of mine, showed me a plum which he called an egg plum, grown in his garden, which, without our measuring it, was larger than the one the dimensions of which I have given. I am, very respectfully yours, J. W. H. ROWLEY. *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Oct. 14, 1853.*

CORRECTION.—In the pedigree of Dr. WENDELL's Short-Horns, in the Country Gentleman of October 20, p. 249, the cow mentioned as "Daisy 5th," should have been Daisy 4th.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—At the late ram-letting of Leicesters by Mr. Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, fifty-one sheep let for £24, 13, equal to \$121, 50 per head.

White Shanghais.

CHICKENS of the above named variety, bred directly from stock obtained of Dr. E. Wight, may be had by addressing
JOSEPH S. HILDRETH,
Dec. 1.—m21* No. 51 Court-street, Boston.

Willow Cuttings and Raspberries for sale.

THE three best varieties for American culture and use are Triandra, Forbyana and Purpurea. Price, \$5 per 1000. They are of remarkably vigorous growth, having been cultivated with special reference to their use as cuttings.

Full directions for their management given to those who purchase for planting by the acre.

Raspberries—Fastolf, Franconia, Knevet's Giant, and the large (Hudson River) Antwerp. Price, \$50 per 1000. A few hundreds of Rivers' large fruited Monthly. \$6 per 100. Remarkably strong, well rooted plants.

Catawba Grapevines, one year old. Price, \$6 per 100. The cuttings were from the vines which produced the grapes for which we received the first premium, at the great fair of the American Institute.

C. W. GRANT, Newburgh, Orange co.
All of the above for sale also by Charles Downing, Nurseryman, Newburgh. wlt mlt*

Water Cure.

NEW GRAEFENBERG HYDROPATHIC & KIRESI-PATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. The success of this institution is without a rival. For full printed particulars (which will be sent gratis)

Address
Nov. 17.—wltm1t*

R. HOLLAND, M. D.,
New Graefenberg, N. Y.

Farm for Sale.

THE farm lately owned and occupied by Richard Dey deceased, situated on the eastern bank of the Seneca lake, in the township of Fayette, county of Seneca and State of New-York. It contains about 155 acres of very fertile and finely situated land, not an inch of which but what is capable of tillage; it slopes gently to the lake and is in full sight of, and only 7 miles from the beautiful town of Geneva, adjoining the premium farm of Andrew Foster, Esq. 50 acres are in wood, 8 acres in orchard of superior grafted fruit, and the balance in pasture and grain. The buildings consist of a plain farm house, in good repair, and also good barns, sheds, work-shops, carriage house and chicken houses and granary, a good well of water and a running spring.

This farm is offered low to close an estate. The price, \$50 per acre, and the terms of payment can be made to suit almost any purchaser. Apply to

R. DEY,
74 Cortlandt-street New-York, or
CHA'S A. COOK, Esq.,
President of the Bank of Geneva.

Dec. 1.—m3t

New-York Agricultural Warehouse.

HORSE Powers, Threshers, Fan Mills, Smut Machines, Grain Drills, Hay Presses, Grain Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Cider Mills, and a large assortment of Plows and all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

Peruvian Guano, Super-phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust and other fertilizers of the most superior kinds.

R. L. ALLEN.
Aug. 18.—w mtf. 189 & 191 Water-st., New-York.

ANDRE LEROY,

Nurseryman, - - - - Angers, France,

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER, &c., of all the principal Agricultural Societies of Europe and America, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just published his Catalogue for 1853, which is the most complete one ever made. All the prices and required information for the importation of all kinds of Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Stocks, Roses, &c., will be found in said Catalogue, which can be had free of charge, on application to the undersigned, who will receive and forward all orders, and attend to receiving and forwarding of the trees ordered, on arrival here. It is useless to add that Mr. LEROY possesses the largest NURSERY on the Continent. His experience in putting up orders for America, and the superior and reliable quality of all his trees, &c., is too well established to require any further notice. Orders should in all cases be sent to the undersigned in the fall, with information when the trees are to arrive here, and how they are to be forwarded.

E. BOSSANGE,
Sept 29.—m3t. 138 Pearl-st., New-York.

Suffolk Pigs.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive orders for pure Suffolk Pigs, bred from stock imported in 1848 by the late William Stickney, also by the subscribers in Jan. last. Address, JOSIAH STICKNEY, Boston or Watertown, or ISAAC STICKNEY, Boston, Mass.

September 1.—m6t.

Suffolk Pigs,

OF pure blood, for sale by B. V. FRENCH,
Feby. 11.—m Braintree, Mass.

Manures.

PERUVIAN GUANO, 2½ to 2½ cents per pound.
BONE DUST, when taken in equal quantities, \$2.25 per barrel.

BONE SAWINGS, separately, \$2.50 per barrel.

PLASTER, \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel.

POTASH, 3½ to 4 cents per pound.

CHARCOAL, \$1 per barrel.

SULPHURIC ACID, 2½ to 2½ cents per pound.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, 2½ cents per pound.

WOOD'S RENOVATING SALTS, one cent per pound.

For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse, No 25 Cliff-street, New-York. LONGETT & GRIFFING.
Feb. 1.—ctf.

United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore

No. 197 Water street, near Fulton street, New-York

MERCHANTS, Planters and Farmers, in want of **AGRICULTURAL** and **HORTICULTURAL** IMPLEMENTS or SEEDS, for shipping, plantation, farm or garden purposes, will please call and examine our extensive and superior assortment of goods in the above line, unsurpassed by any other house in the United States, for finish, material and workmanship, and of the most approved patterns; all of which we will sell on as good terms as any other house in this city.

We have among our assortment the far-famed and unequalled **EAGLE D. & F. PLOWS**, warranted to draw lighter and do as good work in sod or stubble ground, as any other Plow to be found in the United States.

We also have the highest premium **Straw Cutters**, **Fan Mills**, **Grain Mills**, **Premium Stalk Cutters**, **Horse Powers**, **Threshers** and **Separators** of different kinds; **Ketchum's** celebrated **Mowing Machine**, unsurpassed; **Hussey's** **Reaping Machine**—also, **McCormick's** **Cotton Gins**, **Cotton Presses**, **Hay and Hide Presses**, **Brick Machines**, **Harrows** of all kinds, **Sugar Mills** for plantation use, **Sugar Mills** for grocer's use, **Hand Store Trucks** of all kinds, **Mule Carts**, **Horse Carts**, **Farm Wagons**, **Wheel Barrows**, **Coal and Canal Barrows**. In fact we have everything for shipping or using on plantation, arm or garden.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.
N. B. Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Superphosphate of Lime, and other fertilisers. Jan 1, 1853.—m&wif.

Basket Willow.

CUTTINGS of the best kinds of Basket Willow, with directions for planting, for sale at \$5 a thousand, by

WM. H. DENNING.
Sept. 22.—m2t* Fishkill Landing, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Fancy Fowls for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one hundred pairs of **Brahma Pootra**, **Shanghai**, **Cochin China**, and **Bolton Greys**, all warranted pure.
THO'S WRIGHT.
Utica, Nov. 1, 1853.—m3t

Peruvian Guano.

WE are receiving our supply of **Peruvian Guano** per ships **Blanchard**, **Senator** and **Gray Feather** from the **Chincha Islands**, and now prepared to make contracts for the spring supply. As the demand is large we would advise all who may be in want of this valuable manure to make early application. Price, \$15 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Be particular to observe that every bag is branded,

Warranted No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

Imported into the United States by **F. BARREDA, BROTHERS**, for the **Peruvian Government**.
LONGETT & GRIFFING,
State Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 Cliff-street, New-York.
Oct. 20th.—w&mtf.

To Flax Growers.

THE subscriber has invented and builds to order, a **FLAX MACHINE**, which, attended by two hands, is guaranteed to dress from three hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds of flax per day. The saving in labor and tow, by comparison, is considered equivalent to the cost of dressing flax by the best common machinery, used in this country and Europe. The new machine is made with care, to secure strength and durability, and can be run at a speed which requires more than two hands to attend it. Unrotted flax straw can be dressed by it. It can be driven by horse power or otherwise; and, being portable, can be sent any distance. For the present, the price of the machine complete, is \$400. Those who wish to obtain it in season to begin operations next autumn, will do well to apply soon.

S. A. CLEMENS.
Springfield, Mass., March 9, 1853.—mtf.

Kentucky Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, consisting of 300 acres of good land, situated in Clark county, Ind., about twenty miles above Louisville, Ky., and one and a half miles from the Ohio river—200 acres under cultivation, and the remainder heavily timbered with blue ash, black walnut and sugar tree—woodland sowed in blue grass, with a good orchard and ten never failing springs; soil well adapted to blue grass, clover, corn and oats—peculiarly adapted to the grazing or dairy business, as it is near Louisville, and any amount of butter can be disposed of at the river to boats at the highest price—with a fine site for an over shot water mill. Price \$30 per acre. For further information address

Oct. 13.—w2m2 F. R. MORTON, Shelbyville, Ky.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1854.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

UNRIVALED ARRAY OF TALENT.

THE Proprietors of the POST, in again coming before the public, would return thanks for the generous patronage which has placed them far in advance of every other Literary Weekly in America. And, as the only suitable return for such free and hearty support, their arrangements for 1854 have been made with a degree of liberality probably unequalled in the history of American newspaper literature. They have engaged as contributors for the ensuing year the following brilliant array of talent and genius:—

MRS. SOUTHWORTH—EMERSON BENNETT—MRS. DENISON—GRACE GREENWOOD—AND FANNY FERN.

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing an Original Novelet, written expressly for our columns, entitled

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